REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7902.—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5
Second do.	,, 2 4
Third do.	,, 2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do.	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

No Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable number of special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "ASSYRIA," 1,494 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutchison, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 11th June 1874, at 4 P.M.

	June 1874		June 1874
Leaves BOMBAY	11	Leaves Pondicherry	25
,, Carwar	13	,, Madras	27
,, Narrakal	16	,, Coconada	29
,, Alleppy	17	,, Vizagapatam	30
,, Tuticorin	19	,, Bimlipatam	30
,, Colombo	20	,, Gopaulpore	July 1
,, Galle	21	,, False Point	2
,, Negapatam	24	Arrives at CALCUTTA	4

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August excepting at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, *via* KURRACHEE.

I terchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	June 1874.		June 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	3	Leave BUSREH	21
,, Kurrachee	4	,, Mahoomrah	21
,, Gwadur	8	,, Fao	23
,, Muscat	10	,, Bushire	24
,, Bunder Abbas	12	,, Bahrein	24
,, Linga	14	,, Linga	26
,, Bushire	16	,, Bunder Abbas	28
,, Koweit	16	,, Muscat	July 1
,, Fao	18	,, Gwadur	3
,, Mahomerah	18	,, Kurrachee	4
Arrive BUSREH	19	Arrive BOMBAY	7

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the Monsoon despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every WEDNESDAY, at 6 o'clock.

The Steam-ship INDIA, 1,060 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander J. Henderson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander T. Nailor, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 10th June 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

HARBOUR STEAM FERRIES.

UNDER Contract with Government, STEAM FERRY BOATS ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to

	1st Class. Rs.	a.	p.	2nd Class. Rs.	a.	p.	3rd Class. Rs.	a.	p.
Oorun	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0
Hog Island	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
Oolwa	3	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
Rewas	2	0	0	0	12	0	0	0	0
Dhurumtur	3	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	0

The Oorun, Hog Island, and Oolwa Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and returning leaves Oolwa at 11 A.M.

The Rewas and Dhurumtur Ferry Boat leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 9-30 A.M., and returning leaves Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

No. 33, Meadow Street, Bombay, 17th December 1873.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Bubatino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA, and BOMBAY on the 24th, on the 1st of each month.

PASSENGERS, RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£4	Leaving Bombay on the 1st.
Suez	36	22	8	
Port Said	38	24	9	
Alexandria	39	25	9-10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	52	35	14-10	Without food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above ten years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.

"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

"ARABIA," to sail on SATURDAY, 1st August 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,

Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,

No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

G. NICOLL & CO.,

BOOT AND SHOE-MAKERS,

30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY,

Have always on hand a very select Stock of Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Boots and Shoes.

ROWLAND AND CO.,

SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

[19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

LEA AND PERRINS' CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottle.*

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers and Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester, Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c., and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 5th June, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O Co.'s s. s. GWALIOR, (2,725 Tons, and 450 H.P.,) Capt. N. W. Hazlewood, R.N.R., will leave for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez, Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 29th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 15th June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. MALWA, (2,993 tons and 450 H.P.,) Captain P. S. Tomlin, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 12th June.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st June 1874.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF RAICHORE COTTON.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, at 10 A.M., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Colaba, in the Jutha of Morarjee Pragjee the undermentioned Cotton on account and at the risk of Messrs. Doongersee Gopejee Sons & Co., by order of Marwaree Girdharilal Futteychund.

50 Candies Raichore Cotton, stamped D. G. & Co.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 4th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Rooms, a quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods Twist, &c., &c.

A quantity of Steam Engine packing of various sizes.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE ENGLISH BOOKS.

On SATURDAY, the 6th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, the valuable Library of the P. and O. Co.'s Mechanic's Institution, comprising most of the Standard Works on History, Science, Art, Literature, Encyclopedia, Books of Reference, &c., &c.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1874.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & CO.

40, Meadow Street.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant, Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at 2 o'clock p.m., at their Rooms, Meadow Street, No. 40—

A quantity of Grey and Coloured Piece Goods, containing Grey chintzes, T. Cloths, Jaconnets, and Dhoties, and other sundry goods.

3 Bales grey jaconnets, 2 bales T. cloth, 3 cases dhotie, 2 cases coloured striped chintzes, 50 pieces Merchant Navy Canvas, of No. 2, 2 cases superior mock jewellery, 1 case best oil painting, pictures, 1 ca e sample glasses.

Remaining Goods on a count of the Indentor:—

Superior quilts of different sizes and colour, 1 case white pique cloth, 1 case Ladies costumes, 1 case Tassoo silk cloth, &c., &c.

By order of the Mortgagee Maghon Mithalal, and on account and risk of Tapidass Shankarlal, the Mortgagor:—

1 diamond earring.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1874.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

MARINE STORE, BOMBAY.

and damaged Piece Goods at the Godowns and A. Graham and Co. in Parsee Bazaar Street,

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd instant at 1 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co.'s Godown in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort, a quantity of sound and damaged piece goods consisting of white mulls, 40 and 45 inch white drills, 4 as drills, regattes, chotice of various so ts, woolen cloth, 24, 28 and 29 yards, prints, orange, and green shirtings, purple jaconnets, and a quantity of other sound and damaged piece goods.

SALE OF MORTON'S PROVISIONS.

On THURSDAY next, the 11th instant, at 2 P.M., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public auction at their rooms, on account and at the risk of the indentor Cassum Abdool Rhemoon & Co., in Abbotsford.

1729 Y.B.—	1-10	10 Cases each 6 doz.	pints castor oil.
	11-30	10 ,, ,, 6 ,,	,, ,,
	31-70	40 ,, ,, 3 ,,	,, table vinegar.
	71-120	50 ,, ,, 2 ,,	quarts ,,
	121-40	12 ,, ,, ½	lb. peppermint lozenges
	141-45	5 ,, ,, 3	pints mixed pickles.
	146-55	10 kegs ,, 6	,, ,, pints Blacking.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1874.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,

No. 12, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd inst., at 1 P.M., Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Company will hold their usual Weekly Auction sale at their Rooms No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, viz.

Sundries consisting of plated mounted double Harnesses, plated hot-water plates with covers, gravy dishes, dish covers, decanter stands, plated cauoleet-cks with fancy flower cut shades, bracket wall la ps, liquor, wine, sherry and champagne sample glasses, few tins of Australian butter, boxes of well perfumed scented soaps, trace, rubber watering pipe, music box, lots of books, crockery ware, jugs and basins, biscuits, iron cooking pots, French note-papers, carriage lamps, door screws, self-acting guitar, telescop , stereoscope, fishing rod, large-size pictures in maple and gilt frames, &c.

About 25 dozen ullaged champagne.

125 kegs of green paints.

An invoice of toys and sundry, such as fancy brass and wooden drums, imitation watches, small mirrors, mechanical calendars, magnifying glasses, tin tea sets, imitation gilted watches with chain, walking sticks and a variety of assorted toys rocking horses, &c., &c.

1 Case fancy note books of sizes.

6 Cases of asso ted jams such as cherry, jam, black currants, jam, plum jam, strawberry jam, real Dundee marmalade, raspberry jam, &c., &c.

4 Cases of biscuits by Huntley and Palmer, such as pupil, mixed, combination, &c.

On account and at the risk of Abdoollaly Moyasahib Surreffally:

16 bales of straw boards.

On account and at the risk of Hassonally Jeewajee:

19 cases weighing 57 cwts. old files of different sizes.

Furniture, of a gentleman, consisting of blackwood carved chiffonieres, blackwood carved large and small round tables, pier tables, tea-boys, full carved easy chairs, carved sofas, China circular table, copying press, wardrobe, cupboards, chest of drawers, beds eads, camp cots, blackwood cradles, perambulators, folding chairs, easy and arm chairs, &c., &c.

Also a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods such as grey shirtings, madapolams, jaconnets, prints, scarfs, chints, choolies, &c., &c.

For Sale on Commission.

A few Dutch cheese.

Few dozen silk handkerchiefs of the late Mr. Anstey's portrait

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property at Nowwadiy Lane, near Dadysett's Fire Temple.

By Order of Sudasew Juggonnath Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Parwatibaee widow and Ramchunder Raghoonath

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell on TUESDAY the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock, P.M., on the premises, all the right, title, and interest of the said Parwatibaee wid w of the late Raghoonath Cassinath and Ramchunder Raghoonath, of and in all the piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, with the appurtenances thereto situated at and fronting on the west side of the New waddy Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Bhoolesh war Subdistrict, formerly and now occupied by the said Parwatibaee widow of the late Raghoonath Cassinath and Ramchunder Raghoonath, and their tenant Sanabhoy Sudasew, containing by admeasurement ninety-eight feet in length, and thirty-eight feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the house of Balcrishna Govindjee, on or towards the west by the public passage, called New waddy Lane, on or towards the south by the house of the late Canoba Balajee, and on or towards the north by the house of Janardhun Appajee, and which go to pass for Bakalowra, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 64, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 28.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A second-hand Palankeen Office Shigram in good order, price Rs. 220, to be seen by giving two hours' notice to the undersigned.

A new Buggy with Lamps painted dark green lining to match.

Also

A Second-Hand English built Brougham in good order.

The property of D. Nwolson, Esquire.

A nearly new Madras-built Dog Cart, with lamps, in excellent order, by Leggett and Sons.

The property of a gentleman.

A Calcutta-built high wheeled Dog-cart with lamp by Cook & Co., in perfect good order.

BUGGY, HORSE, AND HARNESS, TO BE SOLD TOGETHER OR SEPARATELY.

The Property of a Gentleman.

An English-built Buggy with a Fast-trotting Bay Whaler, height 15-2, age rising 6, good tempered and perfectly sound.

The above to be seen by giving two hours' notice to the Undersigned.

The Property of G. T. Molony, Esq., proceeded to Europe.

A Second-hand English-built Dog-cart, with moveable hood, in excellent order, and a set of Harness.

The Property of a Gentleman that has left Bombay:—A first-class rosewood, tricord, check-action Piano, by Haines Brothers of New York. To be seen at the rooms of the undersigned. The above instrument cost the importer Rs. 1,400 and is one of the finest pianos in India.

For Sale on Commission.

A few Dutch Cheese.

Few dozen silk handkerchiefs of the late Mr. Anstey's portrait

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1874.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY, AUCTIONEER,

No. 6, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of valuable Landed Property at Nowwadiy Lane, near Dadysett's Fire Temple.

By Order of Sudasew Juggonnath Mortgagee, and on account and risk of Parwatibaee widow and Ramchunder Raghoonath

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY will sell on TUESDAY the 9th instant, at 4 o'clock, P.M., on the premises, all the right, title, and interest of the said Parwatibaee widow of the late Raghoonath Cassinath and Ramchunder Raghoonath, of and in all the piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling house standing thereon, with the appurtenances thereto situated at and fronting on the west side of the New waddy Lane, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Bhooleshwar Subdistrict, formerly and now occupied by the said Parwatibaee widow of the late Raghoonath Cassinath and Ramchunder Raghoonath, and their tenant Sanabhoy Sudasew, containing by admeasurement ninety-eight feet in length, and thirty-eight feet in breadth, be the same little more or less, and which said premises are bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the house of Balcrishna Govindjee, on or towards the west by the public passage, called New waddy Lane, on or towards the south by the house of the late Canoba Balajee, and on or towards the north by the house of Janardhun Appajee, and which go to pass for Bakalowra, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 64, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No 28.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

BOMONJEE DOSSABHOY,

Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Bombay, 3rd June 1874.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE AND CO.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CAMATEEPOORA 3RD STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 3rd June, Messrs. SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the premises, at 5 p.m., by order of the Mortgagee, Rajuna Julloo, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagor Sayana Mahadoo Foolmalice:—

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house situate at 3rd Camateepoora Street, without the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 86 1-9 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 3,566 and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 44, and bounded on the east by the stable of Yenkoo Balloo, on the west by the Camateedoora Central Road, on the north by the Camateepoora 3rd Street, and on the south by the sweepers passage.

SADANUND SHRICRISTNAJEE & Co.

Bombay, 3rd June 1874.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

WEDNESDAY, 3RD JUNE.

LAST NIGHT BUT THREE.

THE OCTOROON.

THURSDAY, 4TH JUNE.

LAST NIGHT BUT TWO.

THE SCHOOL FOR SCANDAL,

ASSISTED BY MESSRS. SIDNEY AND FITZPATRICK.

FRIDAY, 5TH JUNE.

LAST NIGHT BUT ONE

GREAT PERFORMANCE.

BENEFIT

MISS JENNIE NYE.

NEW COMEDY

THE HANDSOME HUSBAND (first time).

SCENES FROM THE HUNCHBACK.

NEW AND GLORIOUS BURLESQUE

BRIDE OF ABYDOS.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	,, 4	PIT	,, 1

Tickets to be had at SOUNDY & Co., where a Plan is now in view. Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

NOTICE.—Mr. AD. SPITTELER CEASES from THIS DAY to SIGN our Firm per procuration.

VOLKART BROTHERS.

Cochin, 27th May 1874.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of GOODS per s.s. MARINA are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS on the Bundars.

NO CLAIM will be admitted for DAMAGE or SHORT DELIVERY unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

GADDUM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 2nd June 1874.

SACCHARO-CHIRETTINE

IS a prompt and powerful Tonic; adapted to patients of all ages, and incapable of deranging the most delicate functions. It Strengthens and Maintains Health and in want of Appetite it is invaluable.

Per Bottle, Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,

7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

WHOLESALE CHEMISTS AND MANUFACTURERS.

(PRIZE MEDAL, 1873.)

Price List, Wholesale and General, furnished on receipt of card.

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which, we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market:—

SHERRY—Reform			Per Dozen Rs. 15
,, Virgin			,, 17
,, Diamond			,, 21
,, Amontillado			,, 28
PORT—Double Diamond			,, 22
CATALAN—White			,, 15
CLARET—St. Julien			,, 21
HOCH—Rudesheim			,, 23
CHABLIS—Superior			,, 18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts			,, 30
,, Pints			,, 16
MOSELLE—Quarts			,, 30
,, Pints			,, 16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac			,, 19
,, Raynard's			,, 27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish			,, 24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,

SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, for a Merchant's Office, a BOOKKEEPER'S ASSISTANT, must write a fair hand. Salary Rs. 50 per month. Apply to "S. F.," care of the *Bombay Gazette*.—Bombay, 1st June 1874.

THE OFFICE of the BOMBAY TRADES PROTECTION SOCIETY is REMOVED to No. 5, Victoria Building, Borah Bazaar Street.

HULSE'S

SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,

MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

No. 11, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY

(Near the Esplanade Hotel)

ALSO AT

CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.

Jubbulpore Exhibition 1866, Gold Medal.
Agra ,, 1867, two Silver Medals and two Silver Cups.
Paris International Exhibition 1867, Bronze Medal.
Dublin Exhibition, Bronze Medal.
Fine Art Exhibition, Simla 1870, Gold Medal.
Cotacamund ,, 1869, Silver Medal.
Kurrachee ,, 1869, First Prize.
Bombay ,, 1873, First Class Silver Medal.
The Viceroy's Gold Medals for the best Photograph in the Bengal Photographic Society's Exhibitions of 1867 and 1870.

And

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Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

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the quality of which is so well appreciated as being far superior to that of any other make.

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		Rs. a.		Rs. a.
DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK, the lightest material made, warranted not to stick. Coats	from	10 8	to	18 0
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DRAB VULCANISED NAINSOOK INVERNESS CAPES, very light	from	27 0	to	30 0
THE NEW MILITARY REGULATION WATERPROOF CAPES, all sizes, from		40 0	to	50 0
42 Inches Wide, WHITE WATERPROOF SHEETING	per yard	4 8		
62 Inches Wide, DRAB FINE TWILL, Do. do.	,,	6 8		

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SILK	from	10 8	to	18 8
ALPACA	from	5 0	to	7 8

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COVERED WATERPROOF, very light and well ventilated 10 8

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

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CUTLER, PALMER & Co.'s well-known WINES, COGNACS, and LIQUEURS comprise every possible requirement on the part of Consumers. They consist of

Eight qualities of Clarets.
Two ,, ,, Sauterne.
Six ,, ,, Burgundy.
Four ,, ,, Champagne.
Ten ,, ,, German Wines.

Nine qualities of Sherry.
Four ,, ,, Port.
Four ,, ,, Cognac.
Seven ,, ,, Cordials, as detailed below, viz.:—

BORDEAUX—RED & WHITE.		Per Dozen. *In Bombay including all charges.* Rupees. Qts.	Pts.
Chateau Lafite or Mouton	Gold capsule	32	17
,, Rauzan	Black capsule	25	13½
,, Palmer	Blue capsule	22	12
,, Larose	Yellow capsule	19	10½
St. Julien	Green capsule	17	9½
Cantenac	Red capsule	16	9
St. Estephe	White capsule	12	—
Petit Medoc	Violet capsule	12	7½
Haut Sauternes	Red capsule	24	12
Barsac		17	9½

BURGUNDIES—RED & WHITE.				
Chambertin	Red	Labelled and Bundled	32	17
Nuits	Red		26	—
Volnay	Red		21	11½
Beaune	Red		18	—
Chablis (La Moutonne)	White		26	14
Chablis, light	White		17	9½

CHAMPAGNES. (Cutler, Palmer & Co.'s and Wachter & Co.'s Brands.)		
Magnums, Finest Dry		86 —
Finest Dry Sparkling		44 23½
,, ,,	per Hamper of 24½-pints	27 —
Fine Dry Sparkling		38 20½
Good Sparkling (St.)		34½ 18
Carte Blanche, "Sibaday's" Brand		24 —

GERMAN WINES.		
Nonpareil Sparkling Hock and Moselle	39	21
Sparkling Hock and Moselle, Muscated	34	18½
Moselle (Still) Bramberger	27½	15
Hock ,, Johannisberger	42½	22½
,, ,, Rudesheimer	27½	15
,, ,, Hochheimer	24½	14
,, ,, Laubenheimer	16	9
Stein-Wein in Bocksbentel	27½	—

SHERRIES, &c.	Per Dozen. *In Bombay including all charges.* Rupees. Qts.
Amontillado, A-1, Gold seal, extra quality	37
Amontillado, Black seal, choice and superior	34
Amoroso, very choice, full flavored, soft pale	27
Blue seal, very pale, dry and delicate	25
Green seal, full bodied, light gold color, dry	23
Brown seal, pale and dry	23
Yellow seal, pale medium colour	20½
Pink seal, Vino de Pasto, remarkably pale and very dry	20
White seal, a good Dinner Wine	17
Marsala, Virgin, pale, fine flavor	19½
Madeira, Rich India, very choice	36
Sacramental Wine—Rota Tent	25

PORTS.	Qts.	Pts.
Old Crusted (5 years in bottle, original seal	34	—
Invalid's Wine, Gold capsule	28	15
Black seal, Dessert Wine	24	13
Red seal, a good sound new Wine	19	11

SPIRITS.	Rs.
Cognac, superior fine old pale, Black capsule	34
,, old pale, Yellow capsule	30

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 2ND JUNE, 1874.

REUTER'S closing message of yesterday afternoon reports the Liverpool Cotton market dull, sales 10,000 bales, but quotations show no change except for good fair ginned Broach, which is 1/16d. lower.

This morning's market opened dull, probable sales only 8,000 bales, the day's receipts at the American ports being 5,000 bales against 3,000 in the corresponding date last year. Consols show a decline of ⅛, being quoted at 92⅛, and French Rente have fallen to 94½.

A further payment into the Bank of England of £194,000 is advised, indicating a tendency to easier money; but there is no other news of a general character.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—There is no alteration to note in sterling to-day, if we except the fact of the Banks being rather more willing drawers, especially of short-dated bills. We quote 6 months' sight bills on London as follows:—Bank Bills 1s. 10 13/16d. to 1d; Credits 1s. 10 15/16d.; Documents 1s. 11d. per rupee. On Calcutta rates are a shade easier, demand having been done at 100 5/1, but 60 days' sight is still at 99½.

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—The demand has been less active and values are a shade easier. We quote—Fours Rs. 104½; Fours and a half Rs. 105½; Fives and a half Rs. 109½.

THE SHARE MARKET has not been quite so active to-day, but prices are well supported. Closing quotations are:—

New Bank of Bombay	807½
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	490
National Bank of India	124
Colaba Land Company	1,415
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,590
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,950
Bombay United	1,390
Dharamsey Spinning	1,790
Great Eastern	1,300
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,450
Khandesh Spinning	1,390
Manockjee Petit's	1,475
Morarjee Spinning	1,500
Royal	2,625
Soonderdas Spinning	1,700
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	1,450

COTTON.—The market continues very quiet, the demand for export being most limited, but prices show little alteration.

FREIGHTS by steamer are firm at £3-7-6 for immediate shipment, but sailing vessels are depressed at £2-17-6 per ton.

In PIECE GOODS and YARNS there is no change to notice.

CASH BALANCES.

Cash Balances in the Government Treasuries in India on the last day of the month of April 1874, compared with those on the same date in 1873 and 1872:—

.....	April 1872	April 1873.	April 1874.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Govt. of India	4,12,46,222	3,52,21,141	1,98,18,358
Bengal	2,16,61,196	2,34,21,617	1,87,93,709
Assam	...	...	17,71,511
British Burmah	28,02,942	30,64,514	23,78,292
N. W. Provinces	2,19,25,096	1,82,89,289	1,03,96,153
Oudh	43,73,035	61,74,753	40,80,472
Punjab	1,26,73,677	84,87,259	99,51,782
Bombay	6,02,87,352	4,41,11,336	2,32,14,975
Central Provinces	87,27,853	81,18,901	48,71,038
Madras	3,24,87,235	3,41,09 4 4	2,25,72,430
Tot l.....	20,61,84,608	18,17,98,248	12,08,46,773

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. PEHLWAN, 51 tons, Captain W. Pead, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Goa (May 29 h) with a general cargo and seventy deck passengers.

THE BARQUE GLENHUNTLY, 546 tons, Captain G. W Large, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 3,230 bales cotton, 450 cwts. linseed, and 66 cwts. coir yarn.

THE S.S. PALERMO, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Mills, sailed yesterday for Liverpool via the Canal, with Mrs. Cassidy and Mrs. Ledgard as passengers, and the following passengers:—7,716 bales cotton, 305 bales wool, 1,205 cwts. linseed, 1,003 cwts. wheat, 85 bales cotton waste, 2064 coir yarn.

THE P AND O CO.'S S GWALIOR, 1727 tons, Captain N. W. Haselwood, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong 9th, Singapore 16th, Penang 18 h, and Galle 28th May, with the China mail and the following passengers:—From Hongkong to Bombay—Mr and Mrs Goilis and two children, and one Chinamen. From Galle to Bombay.—Mrs Houghton, Colonel Mulcaster, Hon. Mr. Marriott, Mr. Macpherson, Mr. Badger and servant, and four natives. From Hongkong to Southampton—Lieut. Vaughar. From Hongkong to Brindisi—Mr. F W Mitchell. From Penang to Venice—Mr. T. G. Bird. From Singapore to Southampton—Captain Robertson From Penang to Brindisi—Mr. W. Paddey. From Penang to Southampton—Mrs. and two Misses Brewe, and Mr. R. Walker. She brought the following cargo:—From Hongkong—3 boxes gold, 1 box silver ware, 4 boxes gold leaves, 7 cases China-roots, 475 cases cassia, 654 packages sugar candy, 1 case annised, 65 cases silk piece goods, 26 packages flowerpots 5 packages empty bottles, 8 cases white copper, 68 packages mattings, 48 packages garden seeds, 7 packages bamboo-work, 98 packages umbrellas, 175 packages fire-crackers, 16 cases brass-ware, 69 cases copper cash, 522 cases tea, 15 cases vermilion, 2 cases cigars, 13 chai s, 424 packages chinaware, 5 cases picture frames, 1024pots, 2 cases glass beads, 3 cases picture glass, 2 packages copper pots, 2 cases paper, 2 cases scales, 1 package oil painting, 2 packages lacquerware, 4 cases false pearls, 2 cases sundries, 2 cases preserve, and case Cambay stone. From Singapore—253 cases benjamin, 1 case specie, 25 cases lack, 44 cases nut-megs, 23 packages rope, 263 packages dammer, 15 packages white pepper, 93 packages coir yarn, 4271 bundles rattan, 140 bundles pepper, 15 cases cigars, 73 packages tea, 104 bundles sago, 190 packages lacquerware, 8 packages annieed, 7 packages butter, 5 packages clothing, 8 packages silk, 10 cases cubebs, and 3 packages samples. From Penang—235 slabsetie, 1 package fish, and 500 bags rice. From Galle—27 packages chutnie, 1 package clothing, and 4 packages samples.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander	From.
2	Mongolia (s)	Coleman	London, May 3.
	Gwalior (s)	Haselwood	Hongkong, May 9.
	Pehlwan (s)	Pead	Goa, May 29.
	Marina (s)	Fortman	Liverpool, April 29.

DEPARTURES.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
2	Palermo (s)	Mills	Liverpool.
	Macedon	Jane	Liverpool.
	Tribune	Layfield	Rangoon.

The barque Glenhuntly, Large, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The Steamer Gwalior, to Aden and Suez, was entered out for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—2ND JUNE.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Athelstone, s, 26 cases tobacco, Lyon & Co; 100 bales cotton, Bhimjee Shamjee and Co.; 50 bales cotton, W. Nicol and Co.; 39 bales cotton, Baichardass Manchund.

Fast, 500 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Sandringham, 455 bales cotton, Nasserwanjee Maneckjee and Co.; 53 bales cotton, Ruttonjee Heerjee; 65 bales cotton Nensee Versey.

Khorason, 100 bales wool, Lyon and Co.; 259 bales cotton, Greaves, Cotton and Co.

Lochness, 164 bales cotton, Juiraibhoy Peerbhoy; 150 bales cotton, Canjee, Furbut and Co.; 200 bales cotton, Geddum and Co; 111 bales cotton, Vishnoo Rugnath; 55 bales cotton, Hajee Kasum Hajee Mitha.

Mahabileshwur, 72 bales cotton, Vulabhoy Gopaldass.

Jean Ingelow, 200 bales cotton, Dwarkadass Motilall; 500 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Lebanon, 500 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Arbitrator, s, 325 bales cotton, Sewaram Khoosalchund; 79 bales cotton, Lallchund Ramdyall; 8 bales cotton Nutheobhoy Soorchund; 52 bales cotton, Rhemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 19 bales wool, B. I. S. N. Co; 51 bales cotton, Heeralall Chimonram; 105 bales cotton, Thora Tojun; 91 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co.; 25 bales wool, Jeshia Pargoonn; 75 bales wool, [illegible]; 11 bales wool, Finlay, Scott and Co; [illegible] cotton, Shamjee Narroojee; [illegible] Varsee and Co; 23 bales [illegible] Goculdass and Co.; [illegible] Ruchoredass Bapoobhoy; [illegible] Dewkindass; 29 bales [illegible] 75 bales cotton, [illegible] Jacob Sawoo [illegible] Nix n and Co; [illegible] 30 bales [illegible] 78 bales co ton, [illegible] cotton, Toolsi-[illegible] Gopreh, Mahabeo Bebo; 1; 1-3 [illegible] cases fishmaws, Mahomed Allana; 35 bales Romp, Abdoor Byramjee

and Co.; 335 bundles linseed, Fazul Mahomed Dama; 2,370 bundles myrabollams, Ralli Brothers; 729 bags coffee, 97 cases cardamoms, 22 cases pepp r and 2 bundles skins, P. and O Co.; 9 bales skins, Jamall Lavoo; 7 cases wax, Pallonjee Pestonjee; 300 bags coffee, Planque, Vinay and Co.; 10 cases peacock feathers and 37 cases mother opearl shells, Nanseebhoy Gangjee.

FOR TRIESTE.

Calypso s, 200 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart & Co.; 100 bales cotton, A. Konkler & Co.; 51 bales, cotton Dewjee Bhanjee, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Gwalior s, 807 bales cotton, H. Clason & Co.; 646 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.; 3,509 bales cotton, Planque, Vinay & Co.; 1,650 bales cotton, George Lockhart & Co.

Jane, 400 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.

Pembrokeshire, 37 bales cotton, Jules Siegfried & Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

WITH reference to paragraph 42 of G. G. O. No. 550 of 1868, which requires hospital apprentices, after serving two years in a regimental hospital to enter the Medical College, Calcutta, His Excellency the Governor-General in Council is pleased to direct that these apprentices shall, during that time, be periodically examined with a view to ascertain the progress they make in their professional knowledge, and their fitness to enter the college. For this purpose, committees composed of three medical officers will assemble on the 1st May and 1st November in each year to examine all hospital apprentices admitted into the service at the half-yearly examinations of the previous years; at stations where three officers are not available, the examination may be conducted by two medical officers. Hospital apprentices who have completed one year's service will be examined in general anatomy, in their ability to read and write prescriptions, in the names, appearances and cases of medicines, and in the extent of their knowledge of the forms and returns in use.

ARRIVALS—JUNE 1.

Caldecott, Captain Royal Artillery, on duty, from Belgaum.

JUNE 2.

Molcaster, Colonel, Madras 3rd Light Cavalry, on leave, from Galle.

Thoyts, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from Mahableshwur.

Grant, Major, Staff Corps, from leave, from Mahableshwur.

DEPARTURES—JUNE 2.

Gordan, Captain, Sind Horse, on leave, to Poona.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, May 30)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govr Genl is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned gentleman the privilege of private entree to Government House:—

The Director of State Railways.

Capt A Murray, Asst Comr, to be Junior Secy to the Chf Comr of Oudh, vice Capt Horsford.

The Hon Sir John S rachey, K C S I, having been appointed H E the Viceroy and Governor General of India, subject to the approbation of Her Majesty, to be Lieut-Gov of the N-W Provinces of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, assumed charge of the office under the usual salute on the afternoon of the 8th ultimo.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr F J Cockburn to resign H M's Bngal Civil Service, with effect from the 28th Feb last.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr E A Prinsep to resign H M's Bengal Civil Service, with effect from the 5th March last.

The Hon Sir William Muir, K C S I, is permitted to resign the Bengal Civil Service, with effect from 27th April 1874.

The se vices of 3rd grade Asst Surgns Goordhum Dutt and Brojonath Chowdry are placed at the disposal of the Chief Comr of British Burmah.

One month's privilege leave of absence has been granted to Capt W J Birch, Offg First Asst Supt, Port Blair, with effect from the date on which he avai ed himself of the same.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE AND COMMERCE.

Mr W H Reynolds, Asst Consvr of Forests attached to the Foreis Survey Branch, is allowed privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the 1st June, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of it.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Mr R B Shaw, Supy Political Agent of the 3rd Class, to be an Additional Political Agent of the 1st Class, and is deputed as Officer on special duty to Ka-hgar.

Surgn J Scully, of the Bengal Medical Department, is appointed Medical Officer of the Kashgar Agency.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. R. B. Chapman, Secy to the Govt of India in the Financial Department, is allowed for ough for six months and one week in addition to the usual subsidiary leave.

Mr. E. F. Harrison is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of India in the Financial Dept, and Mr. H. A. Mangles to Officiate as C mptr Genl and head Comr of Paper Currency.

Subject to the approval of the Secy of State, Mr E Gay, M A is appointed to act as Acct Genl, Bengal. Mr Gay is also appointed to be a Director of the Bank of Bengal

Mr F W Bisa is appointed to officiate as Depy Comptr Genl, and Mr J Taylor as Depy Acct Genl, Bengal.

In modification of the Notification of this Department, dated the 7th instant, Mr C R Rivers Thompson, Depy Acct Genl, Punjab is allowed privilege leave for eighty days.

Mr R B Chapman made over charge of the Office of Secy to the Govt of India in the Financial Dept to Mr E F Harrison, Mr Harrison made over charge of the Office of Comptr Genl to Mr H A Mangles, and Mr. Ma gles made over charge of the Office of Acct Genl, Bengal, to Mr E Gay, M A, on the afternoon of the 26th instant.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H E the Govor General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

Capt W P Hodnett, 54th Foot, to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, in succession to Maj E Ward, who vacates on promotion on the supernumerary rank of field officer.

Lieut Col E J McNair, of Infantry, Wing Officer and Offg 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, 24th N I, to be Depy Asst Adjt Genl for Musketry, on probation, in succession to Capt F J S Woodcock, whose term of staff service has expired.

The services of Lieut R C Hart, R E, Asst Engr, Military Works Branch, D P Works are, at his own request, replaced at the disposal of H E the Cr-in-C.

The under mentioned Office is admitted to the B S C with effect from the d te specified, subject to the confirmation of the Right Hon the Secy of State for India:—

Lieut Atwell Robert Porter, of the 2nd Batn, 1st Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern, 28th P N I, 30th May 1873.

The services of Surgn J O'M McDonnell, M D, of the Medical Department, have been placed at the disposal of the Home Department, with effect from the 1st March last.

H E the Govr General in Council is pleased to make the following appointments:—

HYDERABAD CONTINGENT.

Lieut J G Proudfoot, Wing Subaltern, to be Adjt, vice Capt A. L. Playfair, appointed to another situation.

Capt C Hayter, Offg 2nd in Command, 2nd Infantry, to be Wing Subaltern, vice Lieut Proudfoot.

Capt Hayter will continue to officiate as 2nd in Command, 2nd Infantry, during the period Lieut Col A C. Lilly may officiate as C mdt of the 2nd Infantry, or until furth r orders.

The under mentioned Officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe on fu lough o private affairs:—

Lieut Col Brooking Sealy, B S C, for two years.

Lieut Col Thomas Fierce, B S C, for two ye rs with effect from the 27th April 1874, the date of departure from Bombay per H nkow.

Capt Henry Charles Greenway, Genl List, Infantry, Adjt, 10th Bengal Lancers, for two years, with effect from the 27th April 1874, the date of his departure from Bombay per Hankow.

Surgn John Bennett, M D, of the M dical Department, in medical charge, 5th Punjab Cavalry, Punjab Frontier Force, and Offg Supt of Vaccination, Punjab, for eighteen mon hs.

Lieut Henry Paterson, B I S C, Adjt, 2nd P N I (Pioneers), for eighteen months.

The services of Surgn J. Scully, of the Medical Department, Offg Garrison Asst Surgeon, Fort William, are placed at the disposal of the Foreign D pt.

The under mentioned Offic r of the Staff Corps having completed five years' service as substantive Lieut Col is promoted to the rank of Col by Brevet, from the d te specified, to Her Majesty's approval:—

Lieut Col Edward Henry Power, M S C, 29th May 1874.

Ordnance Commissariat Department

Lieut H A Rigg, R A, to officiate as Comsy of Ord, 3rd Class as a temporary measure, until and until further orders, vice Capt R Barett, who has taken up the appointment of Asst Supt of a factory.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Government Gazette*, May 28.)

Mr G A Bradford, Patrol, is appointed to officiate as Collector of Customs, Delhi, during the absence on furlough of Mr W T Blewitt, or till further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 27th April 1874.

Mr J S Lister, Forest Ranger, Bias Division, is permitted to resign his appointment in the Forest D partment.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

The Rev R R Winter is appointed to officiate as Chaplain of Delhi during the absence on leave of the Revd A Horsburgh.

Mr C E Gladstone, Asst C mr, Rajanpur, has obtained privilege leave of absence for nin ty-two days, with effect from the forenoon of the 18th May 1874.

Mr W Jenkyns, Asst C mr, is transferred from the Derah Ismail Khan to the Derah Ghazi Khan district during the absence of Mr Gladstone on leave, and is appointed to the charge of the sub-divi ion of Rajanpur.

Mr G M Fraser, Off Under Secy, is appointed to officiate as Secy to the Govt of the Punjab and its Dependencies during the deputation of Mr T H Thornton to the Chief Court, or till further orders, with effect from the forenoon of the 23rd May 1874.

The Hon the Lieut Governor is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from the 21st April 1874:—

Capt R. T M Larg, Asst Comr 2nd Class, to be an Asst Comr, 1st Cla s, vice Mr H G Nisbith.

Mr E H Harrison, Asst Comr, 3rd Class, to be an Asst Comr, 2nd Class, vice Captain Lang.

The privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days granted to Capt C McNeile, Asst Commr, Amritsar, will have effect from the afternoon of the 18th April 1874.

The Revd J Lillie, Chaplain, 72nd Highlanders, Peshawar, has obtained privilege leave of absence for ninety-two days from such date as he may avail himself of the same.

Mr C L Tupper, Asst Settlement Officer, Dewah Ghazi Khan, is appointed to officiate as Under Secy to the Govt of the Punjab and its Dependencies vice Mr C M Rivaz, Offg as Secy to Govt, with effect from the afternoon of the 23rd May 1874.

Regimental Order, dated 13th Nov 1873 and confirmed in Punjab Order No. 74, dated 3rd Dec 1873, will be readas follow:—

Capt L C DeL Daniell, 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Capt A Scott, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his other duties.

Brigade Order, Punjab Frontier Force, dated 11th May 1874, directing Surgn H Malline, M B, who has been placed at the disposal of the Right-front Column of the Punjab Frontier Force, to proceed to Derah Ismail Khan and officiate in medical charge of 6th Regiment, Punjab Infantry during the absence of Surgn-Maj Costello on Special Duty in Kashmir, or until further orders.

Sealkot Brigade Order, dated 7th May 1874, directing Surgn P Shepherd, attached to 5th Lancers, as a temporary measure, to take over the medical charge of the Lock Hospital during the absence of Surgn-Maj A Clarke, D—A, R H A, on sick leave, or until further orders.

Edwardesabad Station Order, dated 1st May 1874, directing Surgn J Cookery, attached to No 3 Light Field Battery, to afford medic l aid to the 1st Sikh Infantry, in addition to his other duties, vice Surgn-Maj Holmes proceeded to Shaik B din on duty.

1st Punjab Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated 2nd May 1874, making the following tem orary arrangements consequent on the departure of Capt G C Bird, 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, on general leave:—

Capt J R B Atkinson, 2nd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Squadron Officer, vice Captain Bird.

Capt H Wylie, 3rd Squadron Officer, to officiate as 2nd Squad. Officer, vice Capt Atkinson.

Lieut A M Muir, 2nd quadron, sub on probation, to officiate as 3rd Squadron Officer, in addition to his other duties, vice Capt Wylie.

Mr F L Brown, Asst Engr, 1st Grade, Feral Asst to Supg Engr Sirhind Canal Circle, has passed the departmental standard examination in Hindustani.

Mr A G Murray, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, on return from B eutal, posted to the Special Survey Division, Derajat Circle, which he joined on the 27th April 1874.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned Accts are transferred from the Office of the Accnt Genl, P W Dept, to that of the Director of Rl ys Railways, with effect from the 1st May 1874:—

Mr A H Tembroke, Acctt, 2nd Grade.

Mr J B F x, Acct, 3rd Gr de.

Mr J Johnson, P oby cct. 4th Grade, attached to the Office of the Auditor, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Accounts, is confi med in his a pointment.

Mr W B Farr, Offg Auditor, Oudh and Rohilcund Railway Accounts, is grant ed seventeen months' leave to Europe on medical c rtific ate, from such date as he may avail himself of it and subsidiary leave for ten days.

Mr G O Smith, Offg Depy Controller of accounts, N W Provinces, is appointed to offici te as Aud tor, Oudh and Rohilcund Rail way Accounts, during the absence of Mr G R Macdonald, or until fur ther orders.

Mr C Sowerby, Acct, 2nd grade, British Burmah, is transfer ed to the Office of the Acct General, Public Works Department.

THE BOMBAY RIOTS: PART II.,

PRICE ONE RUPEE.

CONTENTS:—

Introduction.
Proceedings in the High Court on the Trial of the Rioters.
The Bombay Government's Despatch to the Secretary of State.
Mr. Souter's Report, and the Supplementary Letter about the Khetwaddy Riot.
Opinions of the Press.
The Parsee Memorial.

Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

TO RESIDENTS OF POONA.

RESIDENTS of Poona may obtain the *Bombay Gazette* DAILY at Messrs. TREACHER & Co.'s, or Messrs. PHILLIPS & Co.'s, POONA, price, 4 annas. Also, on Saturdays the INDIAN EDITION of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary*, containing all the news of the week, the Telegrams received from Europe during the week, and the Special London Correspondence, Political, Commercial, and Sporting, published in the Daily *Bombay Gazette*.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

DeLIMA—June 1st, at Byculla, the wife of Joseph A. DeLima, of a son.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

BURNS—May 21st, at Ferozepore, of convulsions, Madalene, the belov d child of Assistant Apothecary Isaac Burns, Belgaum, Sub-Medical Department, aged 1 year, 2 months and 5 days.

D'ROZA—May 26th, at Aera, of infantile fever, Hugh Charles Edwin D'Roza, son of Mr. Ch. C. E. D'Roza, Telegraph Master, aged 4 months and 23 days.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Daily "BOMBAY GAZETTE," *and the* "BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY," *are filed for reference in the Intelligence Department, Indian Court, International Exhibition, Kensington.*

The Bombay Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 3, 1874.

THE Civil Service is doubtless grateful to the Government for the expulsion of the Native Civilian who has been convicted of falsifying documents and using his power as a magistrate in order to oppress the miserable wretches who were thrown under his power. The public are surprised at this piece of vigorous administration, since, as a rule, it rarely happens that an officer is seriously dealt with for official shortcomings, although defects in morals and religion, such as the marrying of a Mussalman, are usually severely punished. This is one of the most remarkable changes in Indian official life: and is one result of the Government by the Queen instead of by John Company. John Company wisely let private morals and religion alone, and his own virtuous feelings were not offended by his servants subscribing systematically for the support of their illegitimate children. The present Government is disposed to listen to Mrs. Grundy, and these children are now left to the protection of the magistrates. There is another change in administration not quite so admirable. John Company kept the pecuniary affairs of his servants above suspicion. Nobody was allowed to borrow from subordinates, nor to speculate in shares, nor to use his official position in order to make money out of other people. John Company used to cashier his servants if they engaged in these malpractices. But, since the transfer to the Crown, this wholesome punishment has fallen into disuetude; and the Service has ceased to be incorruptible. Another subject of very serious concern to John Company was the independence of his servants as regards natives. The records of past times are encumbered with frequent enquiries into the alleged corruption of officials or their indebtedness to natives. The Directors and the local Governors did not mince matters. There was no respect of persons. A high political officer in the Southern Maratha Country was said on *primâ facie* evidence to take bribes. A special Commission is sent down to enquire into the charges, and the officer is dismissed on conviction, though we believe he cleared himself after. Another time it is in the Sudder Adawlut that dependence upon natives for supplies of money is supposed to exist; and, as no Government can permit its Judges to be in the clutches of creditors, some of them are removed from the Bench. If Government were convinced, by the testimony of other local officers, that any European servant was so much in league with natives about them as to occasion a scandal or strong suspicion, a severe wigging was given, a transfer to another station took place, or the gentleman was advised to take a tour of life in Europe. This discipline has ceased to exist now-a-days, partly because it is less wanted and partly because we are more tolerant of official immoralities than of private peccadilloes. We are charitable and excuse the former: we judge not lest we too should be judged: we do not like to admit that a condition of pecuniary indebtedness is bad for the service, tending as it does to put the Judges and Magistrates under native influence. We like the idea of accepting benefits from natives, because we have poor clients whom some of us would like to pasture on the Native States. We know that in order to please an official the native will help the official's friends in pecuniary and in other ways; but this is one way of providing incomes for our surplus youth, and why should not Europeans get money any way they can? Of course there are brilliant exceptions of sturdily honest officers absolutely refusing either to accept even the least gratification themselves from natives or to allow their kindred to do so; and of such men both England and India ought to be proud. But, in this matter, public sentiment is less honourable than it was in the days of the Company; and there is no law to prevent men settling down on the districts where their relations or patrons are in supreme power, however mischievous this practice may be. Moreover, the changes of the last fifty years have vastly increased the powers of many officials. They are almost like local Governments; they have very much greater power of interference than was allowed when this century began. In the regulation districts we admit that this immense increase of power is balanced by increased checks; and to a certain degree this remark applies to non-regulation provinces. But it does not apply to the enormous political area where interference is now the rule and not the exception, where there is very little check, and where, consequently, the official has enormous purchase over everybody else. This change in official circumstances throughout India really makes it a matter of high concern that the old evils of indebtedness and of submission to native influence should be most vigorously repressed by the theory of morals and by public opinion. To the want of this repression, we owe the alarming fact that these evils are nearly always extenuated; that many men in the services are in debt, and that, if an official is wary and gives good dinner-parties, he may keep up intimacies with natives which are at first sight doubtful and which may grow to excesses. The only social verdict usually heard on this conduct is that the perpetrator is weak or mistaken; the excuse of "bhul-gaya" which every native forger, false witness, or other criminal makes on detection. This excuse is invariably accepted for the European's shortcomings or active improprieties, although invariably rejected for the native whom it never saves from imprisonment or dismissal. If every action, however gross, however unprecedented, is to be excused on the theory of mistake or error, all morality and all criminal laws must be given up as useless. We shall try, therefore, by generalizing from the misty past of the Company's day, to point out the indicia whereby corrupt or improper conduct may be inferred, and the cases in which this highly convenient doctrine of mistake may, for the public benefit, be set aside.

There are usually three signs of corrupt conduct:—1st, it is persistent; 2nd, it works through an organization; 3rd, it endeavours to rid itself of constitutional checks. We may add, what is self-evident, that its success is usually manifested by the show of wealth of the organization, its extravagant living or building of houses, and its introduction of new members into the partnership. Just as, among the gang of harbour thieves in Bombay, there were many shareholders with vested interests, and a proportion of profits was assigned to charity, so all the persons who ally themselves for fraud expect good slices, and it pays them to spend a good deal in order to seem considerable men.

Fraudulent conduct is usually persistent, because it is not worth while to be otherwise. A receiver of stolen property seldom gains enough on one transaction to balance the risk. A man who once lends his hand or his ear to a corrupt transaction is more likely to fall under a second temptation, and besides he is in the claws of his associates and to a certain extent is the slave of their will. He may dominate, but he must listen to them; they won't let him retrace his steps, and circumstances all hurry him forward.

Fraud of the kind we are speaking of must work through an organization. Just as, in the Aurora Frauds case, the European criminals had to get natives to assist them, so must the European do who wishes to gain by illegal gratifications. Our style of life is so different from theirs that any unusual interview would soon be rumoured abroad. Hence there must be a middleman between the giver and the receiver; and this middleman is usually a confidential official of high enough rank to be interviewed by natives as a matter of course and whose duties always bring him into contact with the great man. The persons who have anything to gain by tricky means usually pay him a visit before going to the Cutcherry. This kind of man generally engrosses all kinds of powers; so as to be a more effectual terror to the people, and to enable him to screw more out of them. Both master and man chuckle when this position has been attained; but it is often the precipice where they stumble; pride goeth before a fall. The middleman wants too large a share of the pudding, and he treats the junior members of the firm with too much contempt: does not do enough for them: keeps good places for his own relations: so they sometimes split on him. His vengeance may overtake them for a while in the usual native way: some relation is hauled to jail on a criminal charge tried by another member of the clique, but in the end the force of numerous hatreds overthrows the great middle man. His position with the European is also difficult. The latter sometimes would like to throw him off; but he can no more do so than Sinbad could throw off the old man of the sea; nobody adheres so closely as an associate in guilt who usually says—"I am a kind of burr—I mean to stick." The partnership must go on; like the lion and the jackal, they divide the rupees, and they stick to each other all the more ostentatiously because of the unfriendly visages outside them. Pure-minded men cease to be familiar with them, and they are left to themselves. In fact, all the consequences of their actions twine round them like serpents in inextricable folds.

But, besides the great middle-man, who is a sort of vizier and brain power, the organization includes others. They cannot avoid exposure without making a phalanx to overawe opposition. They usually add to themselves several men of lower degree who can do dirty work; men who know how to make false complaints and who can appear as false in the garb of complainants. They know well that a warrant of arrest executed on any person of position acts as a great torture and terror; they also know that, the better a man or a woman is, the more grievously false accusation and libel will injure, and they try hard to work these weapons before venal judges and to degrade the forms of law into new means of spite. They hesitate not to insult the purer judges, and they contrive to escape punishment for doing so. Others of the gang roam about as spies: submitting weekly reports of what other officials are doing; sneaking into the post-offices to see the hand-writing of the letters that come there. This kind of organization can be rendered very effective like a Vehm Gericht; all innocent men become alarmed, and all timid men are forced to side with the band; and so as a rule do the Europeans of uncertain position, as being under the power of the great man whose favour is life, whose frown shakes the tenure of their appointments. The learned reader will recognize some likeness in this state of society to what has been of old in Westphalia, in Spain, in England itself; and will at once begin to look for the constitutional checks which prevented the salt from entirely losing its savour. These consisted in mediæval society of the ancient communal rights and *lex loci*, of the power of the suzerain, of parliaments, and of some high justiciary whose independence was guaranteed by law. But in India there are no parliaments, nor does the ancient common law stand much in the way of unscrupulous power as regards property, though it certainly checks the most violent Rajah in his attempts on the person. The only body of the nature of a suzerain is the Supreme Government, which has no inspecting administration over society, and is too far off for the cries of the more upright officials and of the native chiefs and the ill-used tillers of the soil to be audible until delay renders it difficult to do justice. The high justiciary, who in England and more completely in Arragon repressed the insolence of kings themselves, did not exist till lately in many of the provinces under the Government of India; and in such cases there can be no real interpreter and protector of the ancient common law. But, just as we read in the pages of Hallam, that the independence of the justiciary was being continually assailed, so it happens that, where any bad confederation exists, there will be a great endeavour to get rid of constitutional checks. Where a set of men are anxious to reduce a whole district under their power, they are sure to try to efface the judges either by terrifying them or by trying to seduce them to join their ranks. Hand will join with hand for this purpose, and at times these magistrates must expect to suffer persecution. The firm, patient, pure judge will be assailed with insult and menace; but at the same time all history shows that the very corruptions around him add something imposing to his dignity, just as the light-house tower of stone buffeted by all the winds that blow is seen to advantage in a low, stinking lagoon. His mere presence gives hope to the lovers of good order, and by fits and starts some influence is secured over the men of lawless and corrupt inclinations, to whom he is a standing rebuke. They hate the light because their deeds are evil; but still the lighting up of a dark neighbourhood makes thieving more difficult and evil-doers more liable to detection. The knowledge of these facts is no doubt one of the reasons why, as time went on, the Government of India divided the district work between separate executive and judicial officers nearly everywhere except in Coorg; not that the antique evils we have depicted existed generally or often, but that despotic power is dangerous to its possessor at all times, and as despots always have a retinue of flatterers and intriguers around them a separate judicature is a useful balance.

Where, however, there was no separate justiciary, and the securities for liberty were fewer than in Spain in the 14th century, it was the practice to curb the judicial power of the local despot. In former times the local Government required to be consulted on nearly everything, and the Governor-General kept a look-out too. This was absolutely required, for there are no circumstances wherein procedure codes are so liable to abuse as when they are worked by men too ill-trained to understand them, or too busy with executive functions to give sufficient thought to judicial work. The Civil Procedure Code was full of weapons very dangerous in incompetent or oppressive hands. The power of attachment before judgment, of demanding security, of seizing a third person's goods, could be used purposely or negligently to injure private persons. The criminal procedure had far more frightful machines to fire off against respectable men and timid women. Warrant to arrest, warrant to search a female apartment, summons carelessly issued for some shocking accusation: these constituted a splendid arsenal for corrupt sheristedars and pandering vakeels at the Residency. Where procedure was used in this way wantonly and maliciously, of course the presumption was against the judge; and the Government of India no more admitted the plea of "bhul-gaya," which means literally "I made a mistake," but really "I am found out," than a jury would have admitted such a plea. We are glad to observe that the Supreme Government is true to these traditions still: that corrupt procedure is punished, and that no attempt has been made to palliate or defend, but public exposure and condemnation have followed, the shameless cruelty of the dismissed Bengalee Magistrate's treatment of men whom he was trying under the Code. The words of Magna Charta have to be dinned continually into the ears of authorities, "that no man shall be taken "or imprisoned or disseised except by lawful "judgment or by the law of the land." For there is in India a large number of men who would like to have the above principle destroyed, so that law should be merely an emanation of their own individual will, so that they might search and arrest at their own benevolent pleasure. But most of these well-meaning men have never served in Non-Regulation territory; they have never seen their own theory brought into practice in Political Agencies, while the older generation, who did away with it, had seen it and were disgusted with it. Arrogant men and weak men loved it: corrupt men benefitted by it: but its worst evil was that it gave such men far too much power, which their native subordinates shared undeterred by local constitutional checks. The subordinates were better men than they are now: but the system was evil at the root; and there were no districts so ripe for insurrection as those where power over individuals was wielded insultingly by a clique of knaves not fit to hold the bridle of a Zemindar's horse nor worthy to play the fiddle to a dancing-girl.

NOTES OF THE DAY.

FROM the telegram published in another column it may be inferred that, in addition to the cost of relieving the sufferers by the Bengal Famine, India is to pay a perpetual penalty for the crime of which she has been guilty in being visited with this calamity. Her punishment is to take the usual form of the creation of a new Department, which will be entrusted with the special business of looking after famines, and which will, of course, feel itself bound to invent a new famine at least once a year in order to justify its own existence. The telegram is, however, too important to be discussed at a moment's notice, and we are content for to-day merely to invite our readers' attention to this latest development of Conservative policy.

IT would appear that there are other high ropes than one upon which Blondin is a good performer. He has now been a long time before the public, and it would be surprising if he could not high-falute on the tight rope of humbug as well as most brother professionals. We are therefore not in the least astonished to learn that in

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

IMPORTANT CHANGE IN THE CONSTITUTION OF THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

LONDON, 1st JUNE.

In the House of Lords the Marquis of Salisbury is introducing a Bill to amend the Law relating to the Council of the Viceroy which increases the number of ordinary members to six, which number can be reduced at any future time. A member to attend specially to the Famine is to be appointed under this Act, and to bear the title of member of the Council for Public Works.

The new Bill purposes that the Viceroy shall make rules to conduct business as under the Indian Council Act of 1861. The present Bill does not affect his power.

Ordinary members for Council are eligible for membership of Council at either Madras or Bombay.

ARRIVAL OF M. ROCHEFORT IN AMERICA.

NEW YORK, 1st JUNE.

M. Rochefort has arrived here: a reception was offered him, but was declined. In a letter he has published, M. Rochefort justifies the burnings, executions, and other acts of the Commune, describes his sufferings in exile, and denounces Marshal Macmahon.

LONDON, 1st JUNE, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats heavy.

The London Cotton Market has been very dull.

Fair Dhollera 6¾d.

6 per cent. Consols, for account ..... 92¼, ex div.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 94½

Bar Silver ..... 58 9/16.

The sum of £194,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

The Bombay Mails of the 11th ultimo were delivered in London to-day, and the heavy mails of the 4th ultimo arrived at Southampton on the 31st ultimo.

The following vessels have passed through the Suez Canal:—Parana, Cerdic and Orebis.

Arrivals—Renown, John Tennant, and Amelia.

THE FAMINE IN BENGAL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

CALCUTTA, 2ND JUNE.

The Lieutenant Governor is at Hattee, in Eastern Tirhoot. No rain has fallen there up to date (2nd June). Heavy showers in the neighbourhood, 1½ inches at Mudhobanee yesterday. Next rice harvest is injured in tracts where drought lasted through May. Growing demand for Government grain in the local markets of Tirhoot and Chumparun. Sales there have been extended. Advances are being largely made of Government grain to ryots for subsistence, and of money for seed. The rate of expenditure of Government grain in the last week of May and for first week of June will be higher than for any previous period. Quantities of private grain are expected from the Punjaub. Water is scarce notwithstanding tank digging. Piece-work pay is being reduced. The general condition of the people is good.

MR. H. S. CUNNINGHAM has been re-appointed to the Madras Council.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR, N. W. P., will open Government House at Nynee Tal with a ball on the 10th instant.

MR. WILLIAM H. COMYN will officiate as District and Sessions Judge of Tinnevelly during Mr. Carr's absence on leave.

CAPTAIN A. MURRAY, Assistant Commissioner, is appointed Junior Secretary of the Chief Commissioner of Oudh, *vice* Captain Horsford.

THE appointment of Admiral Seymour to the China station has, the *London and China Express* says, been cancelled; no other officer has as yet been appointed to the command.

WITH reference to Mr. E. C. Johnson's "Missionary Journey" to Jellalabad, it is stated that it was undertaken contrary to the advice of the Church Missionaries at Peshawur, who strongly urged Mr. Johnson to abandon his project.

THE *Penang Gazette* tells us that the Chamber of Commerce of Penang has taken up the matter of the Famine in India in earnest, and has circulated a subscription list which has been responded to in the most liberal manner by the European firms.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of British Burmah the powers conferred upon the Governor-General in Council by Act XXX. of 1862, as to the Government of the territories under the administration of the said Chief Commissioner.

THERE were still 10 animals under treatment in the Rinderpest Hospital on the evening of the 24th May. During the week ending on that day there had been 7 admissions added to the 12 remaining over from the previous week. There were 7 deaths, and 2 beasts were discharged cured.

REGARDING the medical examination of candidates for employment in the public service it is notified, for the information of heads of departments under the Government of India, that in Calcutta the duty is to be performed by all commissioned medical officers who are engaged in private practice.

THE expedition which was being fitted out in Japan against Formosa has, the *Japan Mail* informs us, been countermanded. It has been determined to seek further redress for the outrages offered to the Japanese sailors from the Court at Pekin, which would certainly appear to be the wiser policy.

A DESPATCH has been received from the Secretary of State directing the exploration of the trade-routes between Burmah and China. It is not improbable that the well-known traveller, Mr. Ley Elias, at present temporarily attached to the Indian Foreign Office, may be employed on this duty.

A Straits paper hears that Panglima Polim has apparently withdrawn from taking any active part in the defence of his country against the Dutch, and although he has not as yet made any overtures to the latter, yet it is believed that he does not hold such hostile views regarding them as he did some time ago.

THE Governor-General in Council is pleased to delegate to the Chief Commissioner of Assam, for the purpose of being exercised within the territories forming his Chief Commissionership, the powers heretofore vested in or exercisable by the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces within the said territories under the rules for the sale of waste lands.

SOME dissatisfaction was caused among the members of the Penang bar, says the local paper, by the appearance of Mr. W. E. Maxwell on the bench along with the Chief Justice, on the opening day of the Sessions, and two of them left the Court in consequence. Chapter III. of Act 20 of Richard II. enacts that no man shall sit upon the bench with the Justices of Assize.

ACCORDING to the Cabool news-writer of the *Delhi Gazette*, the Ameer ordered a letter to be written to Mahomed Ulium Khan, Governor of Turkistan, on the 16th ultimo, directing him to send two Caboolee battalions from Turkistan to Herat without delay, and that he was to leave for Cabool. It is reported that the Ameer is arranging matters with the Russian Government through Mahomed Ulium Khan. The Caboolees are opposed to this plan of the Ameer.

THE same authority says—"The Sipah Sala informed the Ameer that the sepoys of the Candaharee battalion were daily deserting their camp in Cabool. A letter was ordered to be sent to the Governor of Candahar directing him to apprehend the deserters and to send them to Cabul. The Governor was also told to make the families of the deserters prisoners and to realize, from each, one year's pay."

THE Portuguese brig Concordia, bound from Goa, was towed into Penang harbour by the P. and O. steamer Adria on the evening of the 13th ultimo in a disabled condition. It appears that she had encountered a hurricane when in lat. 50° 40 N. and long. 88° E., which caused the loss of her fore and main topmasts and all her sails. Full salvage is said to have been claimed on the part of the steamer on both the hull and cargo of the vessel.

THERE is little news from Acheen, the Dutch forces having been mostly withdrawn. It would appear, however, that the subjugation of the Acheenese is far from accomplished, and though the Dutch have established and fortified themselves in the Kraton, the fact is constantly made evident enough that they are still in an enemy's country, and that if they mean to hold what portion they have so far obtained military possession of, they will at least find it very expensive, with little or nothing to be got in return.

THE *North China Herald* observes:—The fact that some crows are building their nest on the top of the P. & O. flagstaff at Shanghai, just under the steamer weather vane, has attracted no little attention—particularly from Chinese, who regard the circumstance as of good omen to the Company. The confidence of the crows sheltering themselves under the ægis of the gilded steamer anchored at the masthead they regard as promising favouring gales and good-luck to the Company's fleet.

THE consideration of Dr. Blaney's proposition to admit reporters of the press to the meetings of the Bombay Town Council has been postponed for a fortnight. The matter came before a meeting of the Council yesterday, when the mover acceded to a suggestion from the chairman, Mr. Currey, that owing to his own and the absence of several members from Bombay it was desirable to hold over the discussion of the question, and it was accordingly held over.

THE sanitary returns for the Punjaub for the week ending 2nd May show a considerable increase of mortality; the total number of deaths having risen from 4,478 in the preceding week to 5,063. The increase was general throughout the province, but most marked in the Umritsur district. The deaths from small-pox had risen from 280 to 363, and the disease was said to be spreading rapidly in the Umballa district, more especially in the villages of Bhuggulpore, thanna Malana, and Johansu, thanna Shahabad. There was but one death from cholera registered, which occurred in the Sealkote district.

CHOLERA is creating great ravages in Penang and some striking results have been obtained by the use of chloral hydrate. We are told that in all twenty cases have been treated by the hypodermic injection of this fluid. Of these, seven have died, the rest have recovered, or are in a fair way towards convalescence. The cases treated have been in every stage of the disease, some were so far gone that no reasonable hope of recovering could be entertained when the remedy was first tried on them. However, acting on the principle that where there was life (even if only a small spark existed) there was hope, the medical authorities did their best to call back the rapidly fleeting powers of life.

THE Punjab correspondent of the *Pioneer* calls attention to certain pertinent remarks made by Dr. George Morton, Deputy Inspector-General of Hospitals, on the periodical outbreaks of cholera in Peshawur. It seems that the foul water theory of cholera and fever is amply corroborated every autumn in that remote station. So admirably—to all appearance—are the tanks and water channels situated for the attraction of whatever filth may be in the neighbourhood, that they seem to have been contracted with that special object in view. Thus the water channels run a few paces from the latrines, whose level is higher than that of the former. The channels are likewise open, and therefore apt to be fouled with dust in the dry, and mud in the wet, season.

THE *Pioneer* observes:—From the further remarks which our military correspondent makes on the subject, it is now beyond doubt that Lord Sandhurst, Commander-in-Chief of the forces in Ireland, will be subjected to some very grave charges in Parliament. Mr. Anderson, the member for Glasgow, will accuse him, if he has not done so already, of having been absent from duty seventeen months out of thirty-four, and of having repeatedly made erroneous returns to the War Office as to his absences, misleading the Accountant-General, and thereby receiving public money to which he was not entitled. It is advanced on Lord Sandhurst's behalf that the entries were made on blank forms, and without his permission, during his absence on account of ill-health, and also whilst on official duty in London.

AN expedition has been undertaken by H. E. Sir Andrew Clarke, Governor of the Straits Settlements, in conjunction with the naval officers on the station to Sunghie Ujong for the purpose of putting an end to the extortion practised upon British traders by a species of black-mail levied by certain stockades on the Reinbow side of the Linghie River on the borders of Malacca. The boats of the men-of-war proceeded up the river and took possession of a stockade, which had been abandoned, and which they subsequently destroyed. They also afterwards demolished another stockade lower down the river. The Datu Klana of Sunghie Ujong having promised to prevent the re-occupation of the old or the erection of new forts the expedition returned to Singapore. A detailed account will be found elsewhere.

THERE are abundant signs of a speedy change of weather, and we may look for the bursting of the monsoon at any moment. The wind, which had been blowing steadily from the S. W. for some days past on Monday veered to W.N.W., and yesterday morning the day broke with dull heavy clouds in all directions, the wind being still well to the northward of west, and there was a very decided feeling of dampness in the air. A smart shower of rain fell in the early morning, accompanied by high wind, but towards 11 o'clock the clouds had cleared away. We learn that a heavy storm of wind and rain accompanied with much thunder and lightning, commenced at about 3 A.M. yesterday, at Bassein. Our informant says that the rain fell in torrents for fully an hour. There was also, we are told, very heavy rain on the Ghauts in the direction of Khandalla yesterday morning.

A MAN who plays practical jokes upon his wife deserves to be punished—and Slatterly, of Muncy, was punished. His wife has a dread of cats, and before retiring at night she always looks carefully under the bed to see that no stray puss and no man, on robbery intent are concealed there. A few nights ago, after Mr. and Mr. Slatterly had retired, Slatterly, who has been learning ventriloquism, thought he would amuse himself and scare his wife, by gently bowing and making the sound of a cat from under the bed. Mrs. Slatterly instantly sat up and exclaimed, Josiah, I do believe there is a cat in the room." "Onnonsense," grunted Slatterly; and then he made the noise again. "I tell you, Josiah," exclaimed Mrs. Slatterly, "I hear a cat under the bed. I wish you'd get out and drive it a way." "Oh, go to sleep, Matilda," said Slatterly. "I don't hear anything. There's no cat about." Then Josiah, with his mouth beneath the cover, uttered a louder screech than before, "Well, if you won't clear that cat out, you brute, I will!" said Mrs. Slatterly. So she reached over, picked up Josiah's boots, and put them on in bed in order to protect her feet and ankles from the infuriated animal. Then she took Slatterly's cane, stooped down to sweep it around beneath the bed. Just as she did so, Josiah emitted a fearful yell which might have come from a cat in the last paroxysms of hydrophobia. This startled Mrs. Slatterly so that she sprang backward, and in doing so she stumbled against the baby's cradle, which was overturned and she went head foremost against the twenty-five dollar looking-glass on the bureau, while the cane flew out of her hand and lighted with considerable force on Slatterly's head. The screams of Mrs. Slatterly aroused all the neighbourhood, and even brought out the fire department, so that by the time the baby was rescued from the wreck and the broken glass picked, two engines had a reams playing upon the house, and the front door had been burst open by the police, and the firemen were engaged in dragging a wet hose over the entry carpet and up the front stairs just as Slatterly came down to explain things. That ventriloquism cost him ninety dollars for carpets and looking-glasses, and a contusion on the head which his friends to this hour believe he received in a pugilistic encounter with his wife.

IMPORTANT DECISION REGARDING THE ILLEGAL ACTION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICERS IN CERTAIN SALT CASES.

IN the Tanna Court, on Monday, before William Mant Coghlan, Esquire, Judge, the following case came on:—Jiwan Dukal, plaintiff, versus the Government of Bombay, and the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, defendants. The claim was for Rs. 1,000. Mr. Govind Baba appeared for plaintiff. Mr. W. B. Hart and the Government pleader for the defendants.

Mr. Coghlan delivered judgment as follows:—

This is an action brought by Jiwan, son of Dukal, against the Government of Bombay and the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium. The plaint alleges that the subordinates of the second defendant, the Deputy Commissioner of Customs, Salt and Opium, on the 18th May 1872, detained the vessel Suryaban, No. 742, the property of the plaintiff, and that on the 18th June 1873 the first defendant, the Government of Bombay, illegally directed the said vessel to be attached. The plaintiff prays that the vessel Suryaban may be ordered to be delivered to him, or that in default he may be paid her value, Rs. 800; that if the vessel herself be awarded, he be allowed Rs. 400 on account of the deterioration of the value of the vessel, and that he further be awarded the sum of Rs. 200 on account of loss of the use of the Suryaban during the period of her detention. The plaintiff prays also for interest on the amount claimed at 12 per centum per annum from the date of the plaint until satisfaction. The defendants have not traversed the allegations in the plaint as to the detention and attachment of the Suryaban but have in justification thereof pleaded that—1st. The confiscation of the Suryaban was justified by the provisions of section 4 of Act XXXI. of 1850 and by the Act generally in that she contained smuggled salt. 2nd. The Suryaban has not deteriorated in value by reason of her confiscation. 3rd. The plaintiff is not entitled to recover any sum as damages on account of loss of use of the Suryaban during her confiscation. The following issues were fixed for trial:—1st. Whether the seizure of the vessel Suryaban, No. 742, by the defendants was legal? 2nd. Whether the vessel Suryaban, No. 742, has deteriorated in value by her detention? and, if so, in what sum? 3rd. Whether any, and if so, what sum should be awarded to the plaintiff in compensation for the loss of the use of the vessel Suryaban, No. 742? Before proceeding to consider the issues *seriatim* it is convenient to state those circumstances of the case which are quite undisputed on either side and which form common ground. They are to be gathered from the pleadings and exhibits Nos. 3 and 4 filed with the plaint, from the evidence of the witnesses Payne and Govind Kasi, Nos. 20 and 23, from the permits exhibits Nos. 24, 25 and 26, and from the inweighing and outweighing memoranda (*tol kharda* and *tip kharda*) exhibits No. 27 and 29. These undisputed circumstances are as follows. The vessel Suryaban, No. 742, is the property of the plaintiff, and, with other vessels, completed loading a cargo of salt at Shenhi Agar, talooka Bassein, and left Shenhi Agar, bound for Callian, on the 16th May 1872, with Government permits in triplicate for 720 maunds of salt. The salt had been shipped under the supervision of the Government Salt officers, and weighed by them with Company's scales No. 14, and the weights in ordinary use with them were tested in August 1872, three months after the weighing, and found to be more or less inaccurate. On the 18th May 1872, two days after the date of the permits, Mr. Assistant Commissioner Payne, of the Salt Department, on information received by him, seized the Suryaban with other vessels at Naogar, on suspicion that she contained a surplusage of salt. The Assistant Commissioner and his officers sent the crew of the Suryaban on shore and left the tindal on board with officers of the Salt Department. Mr. Payne determined to re-weigh the salt cargo of the Suryaban, and did so at Ghore Bunder on the 19th and 20th of May in the presence of the tindal and a sailor. The tindal demanded that the scales and weights used for the inweighing should be used also for the outweighing, but Mr. Payne refused to accede to this request, and also forbade the presence of persons who presented themselves on behalf of the plaintiff and the tindal. The outweighing showed a result (vide *tip kharda* exhibit No. 29) of 777 maunds and 2 seers of salt, being an apparent excess of 57 maunds and 2 seers over the quantity guarded by the permits, exhibits Nos. 24, 25 and 26. On this Mr. Payne detained the Suryaban, and she, her cargo, and appurtenances were confiscated by an order of the Collector of Salt Revenue under the authority of the Government of Bombay (exhibits Nos. 3 and 4) on a charge of having on board smuggled salt so far is common ground. I now address myself to the issues. For the determination of the 1st issue, the question of the legality of the seizure of the Suryaban it is necessary to consider two points—1st—the incidence of the *onus probandi*, and the interpretation of Section 4 of Act XXXI. of 1850. Secondly—the proof of excess of salt on board the Suryaban over the quantity actually shipped under her permits, and the cause or reason assigned by the plaintiff as accounting for any apparent or real excess shown at the reweighing. As to the burden of proof I ruled at an early stage of the case that the *onus probandi* lies, firstly, on the defendants to prove an actual excess of salt at the reweighing over the quantity weighed in at Shenhi Agar; and such excess being proved; secondly, on the plaintiff to account for such surplusage. Then as to the interpretation of section 4 of Act XXXI. of 1850. The section runs thus—"All salt passed, or attempted to be passed or removed, contrary to the provisions of this or any other Act, and all vessels, carriages, and animals used in passing or removing such salt, and the contents of any package in which such salt may be concealed shall be liable to confiscation at the discretion of the Governor of Bombay in Council, but may be redeemed on payment of such fine as the Governor in Council or any officer or officers of the Revenue Department to whom the Governor in Council shall think fit, from time to time, to delegate this power, may think reasonable." It has been contended for the defendants that to render a vessel, and the cargo of salt and appurtenances, liable to confiscation under this section, it is necessary only for the Government to show that the salt passed, or attempted to be passed, on board such vessel, was in excess of the amount entered in her permits, and that it is not open to the person concerned in passing or attempting to pass such salt, to show that the existence of an excess was only apparent from errors in weighing, or that it real it was the result of causes beyond his control or (as pleaded in this suit) consequent on the default of officers of Government. To apply this method of interpretation to the section would be against natural equity, and at the same time contrary to the recognised rule of interpretation of statutes having a penal effect. This statute must be interpreted strictly as against those who seek to enforce it, and on the requirement which obtains as to all penal enactments of proof of either actual or constructive guilty knowledge on the part of the persons against whom it is sought to enforce the penalty. I have held that if an apparent surplusage of salt be found to be proved, it is competent to the plaintiff to proceed to show that such excess is apparent only, or, if real, that it was unknown to him, and was the effect of a cause beyond his control. It is not, I conceive, necessary that such cause be shown to have had its origin in the defendant's action. Mere accident (not attributable to or deducible from the plaintiff's laches) would assuredly suffice to excuse the plaintiff from penal responsibility. Secondly, as to the proof of a surplusage of salt on board the Suryaban over the actual quantity shipped under her permits and the cause or reason assigned by the plaintiff as accounting for an apparent or real excess shown on the occasion of the re-weighing. The alleged excess is 57 maunds and 2 seers, or about 8 per centum on the quantity passed under the permits exhibits Nos. 24, 25 and 26. The plaintiff has sought to explain and account for the surplusage in two ways—Firstly, by alleging that damp from bilge water and exposure to the atmosphere increased the weight of the salt after shipment; and secondly, by proceeding to show that the scales and weights used by the defendant particularly at the inweighing, were so inaccurate as to deprive the weighings, but especially the inweighing of all value as evidence of the true quantity of salt shipped and carried by the Suryaban. I dismiss the first contention of the plaintiff with the remark that there is no evidence of contact of the salt with the ship's bilge water or that it increased in weight from atmospheric influences. The second argument for the plaintiff demands an examination of the evidence on record as to the condition of the scales and weights at the inweighing and outweighing. This evidence is to be found in the depositions of Govindrao Luximon, Mahadew Chimnaji, Ragnath Sitaram, Payne, Govind Kasi, and Pearson (witnesses Nos. 17, 18, 19, 20, 23, 31,) and in exhibit No. 28 an extract from the defendant's records of sums paid to a coppersmith for repairing and adjusting weights used by the officials of the Salt Department. The scales used for the inweighing at Shenhi Agar, Bassein, were of the kind known as Company's scales, of which a set have been produced in Court. They are on the steel-yard principle, and are portable. The set of scales used at the inweighing were set No. 14. The scales and weights being portable the demand of the tindal that scales No. 14 should also be used for the reweighing appears to have been a reasonable request, and one which might have been complied with without difficulty, but compliance or non-compliance with the request was clearly a matter within Mr. Assistant Commissioner Payne's official discretion, and with his exercise of his discretionary authority I have nothing to do. Govindrao Luxmon, witness No. 17, is a karkoon in the Custom's Department. He deposes that he gave evidence in a criminal proceeding taken against Sukru Andu, the tindal of the Suryaban, Dhanaje Ambu, another tindal, and others, and that he tested the scales No. 14 with a set No. 54, which he had ascertained to be accurate, and that they differed to the extent of one seer per maund. He has now said "I do not properly recollect, but I think that No. 14 weighed one seer per maund in excess." On being shown his deposition before the magistrate in the criminal proceeding that No. 54 weighed in excess of No. 14 he says—"The numbers must have been wrongly entered. I am not quite sure about the matter." This witness being at present a karkoon in the Custom's Department is officially interested in this contention. Official interest ought not to have, and happily usually has not, voluntary influence on the evidence of witnesses; but it would be easy in law to exclude official interest, especially as to its involuntary influence, from consideration in weighing evidence. I do not consider the evidence of this witness, Govindrao Luxmon, as independent or trustworthy. Witness No. 19, Ragnath Sitaram, a clerk of a sowcar at Bhewndy, deposes that as the friend of one of the accused persons he was present at the scale-testing spoken of by Govindrao Luxmon, and that scale No. 54 showed the weight of one seer per maund in excess of that shown by scale No. 14, thus agreeing with Govindrao Luxmon's statement as recorded in his deposition before the magistrate. This witness is in the employment of persons who were in this matter of common interest with the plaintiff, but his evidence is valuable as bearing out Govindrao Luxmon's first version of the testing, and as having been given with apparent truthfulness. Witness No. 18, Mahadeo Chimnaji, a coppersmith of Bassein, deposes to having repaired and adjusted weights of the Salt Department on two occasions early in 1872, and some eight months later. He states that some of the weights were too heavy, and that some were too light. He gives the maximum amount of error in the five-seer weights at 4 tolas. As to the maunds and ten-seer weights this witness says—"Some were too heavy and some too light," without particularising the error. These witnesses are for the plaintiff: those remaining for notice are for the defendants. Witness No. 23, Govind Kasi, is at present sheristedar to the Assistant Collector of Salt Revenue, and held this office in 1872. He has produced exhibits No. 24, 25 and 26, the permit exhibit No. 27 the *tol kharda* or memorandum of inweighing, and an extract from his office accounts showing payments in October 1872 on account of repairing and numbering weights in August of the same year, recorded as exhibit No. 28. In exhibit No. 28 there appear, among others, the following items:—(1). For adding to, and extracting lead from, 16 iron five-seer weights, annas 15. (2). For adding 5 tolas lead to two brass five-seer weights, annas 2. (3). For engraving 19 five seer weights and 3 "rattis," annas 11. (4). For repairing 11 one maund weights in use for weighing salt by adding 21 tolas of lead to two one maund weights to supply deficiency, annas 4; and by extracting 295 tolas of lead from nine one maund weights to make them correct, Rs. 1 2. Govind Kasi further says that the scales No. 14 were used for the inweighing of the Suryaban's salt, that it is true that the Bassein weights were out of order in 1872, and that it is not known which particular weights were used for weighing salt into the Suryaban. I now proceed to the evidence of the witnesses Payne and Pearson, Nos. 20 and 31, but shall presently return to the notice of Ragnath Sitaram, Govind Kasi, and exhibit No. 28. I have reviewed part of Mr. Payne's evidence under the head of common ground, and there is a good deal relative to his treatment of the tindal Sukru Andu, which I may say pass over as not strictly relevant. I need only refer to two parts of his deposition. In answer to a question of the Court Mr. Payne said—"I think that salt loses in weight by being wetted, because it dissolves from contact with water." "I think that if ten pounds' weight of water were poured on 500 lbs. salt, that the weight of the salt would be less." "I think that there is a chemical as well as a mechanical action when salt is dissolved in water. If salt be dissolved in water, and the water be evaporated, I think that the whole salt cannot be recovered, but that chemical change takes place." This statement appeared to me to be so plainly erroneous that on my suggestion the defendants called Mr. Henry Atkins, the Civil Surgeon of Tanna, as a witness. He corrected Mr. Payne's mistake by deposing, "when salt is dissolved in water it is chemically unchanged, it may be evaporated and recovered—if a small quantity of water falls on a large quantity of salt the weight of the salt then equals its original weight plus the weight of the water." Payne deposes that there was an error in the scales of an amount which he does not remember, but that in his opinion the error was insufficient to account for the surplusage. He gives no reason for this opinion. He tested the seer weight used at the re-weighing some days afterwards, and "thinks" that it was about half a tola too heavy. He did not test the maund weight used for the out-weighing. Pearson, witness No. 31, an in-pector in the Salt Department, was present at both the inweighing and outweighing, but did not compare the scales, or test the weights. Now to return to Ragnath SItaram, Govind Kasi, and exhibit No. 29. A simple calculation shows the following results:—If Ragnath Sitaram be right that scale No. 14 weighed at a less rate than scale No. 54, and the balance of evidence is in favour of this having been so, the inaccuracy in the scales told against plaintiff by giving him surplus salt to the amount of 18 maunds. The incorrectness of the one maund weight may have caused an error (the maximum error shown in exhibit No. 29) amounting to 12 maunds and 2 seers, and of the five-seer weights a maximum error of 18 maunds. Thus:—

	Maunds.	Seers.	Tolas.
Maximum error in scales accounts for surplusage	18	0	0
Maximum error in one-maund weights account for surplusage	12	2	0
Maximum error in five-seer weights accounts for surplusage	18	0	0
Total.....	48	2	0

If this the total amount accounted for as the greatest possible result of the inaccuracies in both scales and weights, be deducted from 57 maunds 2 seers, the alleged surplusage, there is a remainder unaccounted for of 9 maunds, equal to 1¼ per centum on the quantity covered by the permits. This difference of 1¼ per centum is not such as, in the face of proof of the inaccuracy and untrustworthiness of the scales and weights of the Salt Department at the time, can be held to be sufficient to show that there was at the reweighing an excess of salt over the actual quantity weighed in. If there were evidence that the defendants' scales and weights were correct, or (perhaps) if there were not evidence that they were generally incorrect, this difference might be held to be material; but under the existing circumstances, the evidence showing that the defendants had habitually used incorrect machinery for salt weighing, the small difference of 1¼ per centum cannot be fairly charged against the plaintiff, who had no command over the scales and weight either at the inweighing or outweighing. By using inaccurate scales and weights in weighing salt for shipment, the defendants have placed themselves in relation to the shippers in the position of tort feasors, against whom all reasonable presumptions must be raised. The presumptions which fairly arise against the defendants in this matter are two, firstly, that the weights and scale may have been in a much greater degree more inaccurate than shown by Mahader Chimnajee, witness No. 18, and exhibit No. 29; and secondly, that the inaccuracy always made against the plaintiff. That is to say, that albeit, it appears from exhibit No. 29 that the chances were as 9 to 2 against over heavy one-maund weights being used at the inweighing, it will be presumed that the lesser chance prevailed and that over heavy one-maund weights were used throughout the inweighing. The defendants cannot be allowed to reap any advantage from their own laches. It follows then that the incorrectness of the scales and weights accounts specifically for all but 1¼ per centum of the alleged surplusage, and that it must be presumed that there was an excess of more at the time of the inweighing over that discovered by the testing in August 1872, sufficient to account for the excess of 1¼ per centum. I therefore determine that the defendants have failed to show an actual excess of salt on the weighing over the permitted by them to be shipped at Shenhi Agar; and I find on the 1st issue for the plaintiff, that the seizure and confiscation of the Suryaban by the defendants was illegal. The second issue is whether the Suryaban has deteriorated in value by reason of her detention? This issue must be determined by the evidence of witness No. 16, Manglia Bapu, which is unrebutted. He had seen the Suryaban three years ago and assessed her value at that time at Rs. 1,000 or 1,100. He saw her again a few months ago and now assessed her at about Rs. 800. According to this, the only evidence on the point, the sum of Rs. 400 claimed by the plaintiff for deterioration is a moderate demand. I therefore find on this issue that the Suryaban deteriorated in value by her detention to the amount of Rs. 400. The third issue is, whether any, and if so, what sum should be awarded to the plaintiff in compensation for loss of the use of the Suryaban during the period of her confiscation? On the evidence of the witnesses Nos. 15 and 16, Luxmidass Tricumdass and Manglia Bapu, I find that compensation is due to the plaintiff, and that Rs. 200, as claimed in the plaint, is a moderate and just sum. Judgment is therefore for the plaintiff on each issue, and the decree will be that the defendant do make over the Suryaban, or in default Rs. 800, to the plaintiff, and that if the Suryaban be delivered to the plaintiff, the defendant do pay Rs. 400 to the plaintiff as compensation for deterioration in her value, and that the defendant do further pay Rs. 200 to the plaintiff on account of loss of use of the said Suryaban. The decree will bear interest as on the sum of Rs. 1,000 at 9 per centum per annum from the date of filing the suit until this date, and at 6 per centum per annum from this date until satisfaction. Costs on the defendants.

The Judge then delivered judgment in suit N. 31 of 1873, a similar case, for the plaintiff, with costs.

CIVIL LEAVE AND ALLOWANCES.

29th May, 1874.

THE Governor-General in Council directs that the following be substituted for rules 2 (*b* and *c*) under section 28 of the Civil Leave Code:—

2 (*b*).—The applicant must (unless the state of his health absolutely prevent it, or, if he be an applicant for furlough in India, unless the Government to which he is subordinate otherwise permit) present himself with two copies of the statement of his case, either at the presidency town of Bombay before one or more medical officers to be appointed to this duty by the Government of Bombay, or at the seat of the Government under which he is serving before one or more medical officers to be appointed by that Government and obtain his or their certificate as follows:—

We (*or* I) do hereby certify that according to the best of our (*or* my) professional judgment, after careful personal examination of the case we (*or* I) consider the health of C. D. to be such as to render leave of absence for a period of absolutely necessary for his recovery.

If the state of the applicant's health be certified by a covenanted medical officer, or by a medical officer in charge of a civil station, to be such as to make it highly inconvenient for him to repair to the seat of the Government of the province, the local Government may accept a certificate from any two medical officers, either covenanted or in charge of civil stations, provided neither of them is the regular medical attendant of the applicant. The certifying officers need not belong to the same province as the applicant.

If an applicant for furlough in India is exempted by a local Government from appearing at the seat of the Government, he should produce a certificate signed by at least two medical officers, either covenanted or in charge of civil stations, provided neither of them is his medical attendant.

(*c*).—The grant in clause (*b*) of the option of undergoing medical examination at Bombay does not confer on the applicant a right to leave without the sanction of the Government to which he is subordinate.

D. BARBOUR,
Under Secy. to the Govt. of India.

INDIAN NEWS.

NATIVE CREDULITY.—The native population of Seharunpore appear to be great believers in witchcraft. Not long ago two boys were killed as a sacrifice to some superhuman agency and two men were arrested for the murder and tried, but were released by the Sessions Judge. Government then had to offer a reward of Rs. 500 for evidence which would lead to the conviction of the murderer or murderers. Again, in the same place, a woman being barren, her friends though it was necessary that a boy should be offered as a sacrifice to some deity. They accordingly induced a lad of twelve or thirteen to entice a little fellow into a jungle, and there beheaded him, taking a certain mystical weight of his blood, for some unknown purpose, to the woman. Two men were convicted in this case also, but were acquitted by the High Court.—*Delhi Gazette.*

DEATH UNDER SUSPICIOUS CIRCUMSTANCES.—On the 17th ultimo two seamen of the Bengal engaged a cart to go from Cocanada to Dowlaishweram and had proceeded as far as the toll-bar, when the bandyman saw one of the men dead, and he immediately returned to the boarding-house where the seamen were staying, and told the inmates of the house what had taken place. Two other seamen who were here at the time accompanied the bandyman, and after seeing the corpse, brought the same to the hospital together with the other man who was alleged to have murdered him. These men it would appear had been drinking hard a week before this event, and on the day in question they were so "tight" that they had to be carried and put into the cart. Serjeant Sherard held the preliminary investigation in the case, and then had it sent up to the magisterial authorities. There was evidence to shew that the accused was kicking deceased on his face and cheit while in the cart, but the medical testimony went to shew that the wounds on the face and chest were not sufficient to cause death. The doctor was of opinion that the cause of death was "heat apoplexy." The case was tried and dismissed by the District Magistrate.—*Madras Times.*

INDUS VALLEY STATE RAILWAY.

WE have been favoured by Colonel Peile, R. E., the officiating Engineer-in-Chief of the Indus Valley State Railway with a copy of the "Progress report of that Railway for the year 1873-74, which contains a good deal of interesting information. Passing over the early history of the line and that portion of the report relating to the division of the line from time to time into districts and divisions, which are not of particular interest, we reach that portion of the report which refers to the large bridges of the line, namely that over the Sutlej, near Bhawulpore and the other over the Indus at Sukkur. With regard to the former, there appears to have been considerable discussion about the plan of the bridge, and we find that it has now been determined that it is to consist of 16 spans of 264 feet between centres of the piers. The piers are to be founded each on 3 cylinders 18ft. 9in. diameter, sunk to a depth of 100 feet below low water.

On the Indus bridge the work done appears, as the report puts it, to have consisted, "almost entirely of observations of the river's current and bed, to determine the site at which the bridge should be established. Three crossings have been indicated, viz.—1. from Rohree to Sukkur over the Bukker island, involving a large span to cover the Rohree Bukkur channel. 2, opposite New Sukkur, where the river occupies a width of 3,200 feet, and where a bridge of ordinary construction might suffice; and 3, at an intermediate position where the river occupies a width of 1,900 feet only; and some advantage might be obtained from the occurrence of rock in the Sukkur bank. Comparative estimates of the three proposals have just been completed, for submission to Government, with the following result:—

Estimated cost of bridge of large span over Bukkur Island	£1,67,000
" " of bridge at New Sukkur	38,67,000
" " of bridge at intermediate position	24,67,000

Proposals have also been prepared and are on the point of being submitted to Government for establishing a steam ferry, and temporary main lines on either bank, for use until the permanent bridge can be opened, and for the general arrangements of the station at Sukkur."

On the Shoojabad Division, which is in length some 50 miles, the embankment, we find, was completed in 1872-73, and ballast has been collected sufficient for 35 miles of line; but the collection has been delayed until the decision of the gauge question is determined upon and until the point of junction with the S. P. and Delhi Railway is decided. Station buildings have for the same reason been delayed. Most of the bridges, &c., have been completed, that is to say 145 out of 194. The construction of some of these, of course, depends upon the decision of the gauge question, but it is stated, that, if the metre gauge be sanctioned, the whole of the line from Mooltan to Adamwahan might be completed in three months. A further portion of line of 59 miles in length is said to be ready for the laying of permanent way. The whole of the bridge-work and embankment of the Khanpore Division, it is hoped, will be completed by July, and the station buildings on that portion of the line are said to have been finished. The other divisions are advancing very favourably, but having been commenced later than the upper parts of the line, and having, moreover, heavy bridges and other works on them to be executed, are likely to be some time before they are completed. The great impediments to progress has been the indecision of the Government, not only on the gauge question, but also as to the nature of certain bridge works, and the direction which the line is to take. We regret to find that the Government did not think fit to accede to the request of the good people of Shikarpore, who asked for a change of the direction of the line so that it might pass through or near that city. The authorities seemed to have been tempted to adopt their original line by reason of the spoil bank of the Sukkur Canal being available.

The whole report may thus be summarized—from Multan to Khanpore the line is practically ready for permanent way; the rest is being proceeded with with every celerity; and from Kotree upwards, a distance of 50 miles, will be ready before the end of the year. This is on the whole satisfactory and we congratulate the staff.—*Indian Public Opinion.*

INSTALLATION OF THE RAJAH OF FARIDKOTE.

We have received the following details of the ceremony of the installation of the new Rajah of Faridkote, Bickram Sing. On the morning of the 21st instant, the Commissioner of Lahore, Colonel R. Young, who had been deputed for the purpose by the Punjab Government as their representative, arrived at Faridkote, which is about thirty miles from Ferozpore. The Deputy Commissioner of the Ferozpore District, Captain Gray, preceded him the day before. On the arrival of the Commissioner, he was received with a salute of 11 guns. Of the Cis Sutlej chiefs the Maharajah of Puttialah was the only one present, and the other Rajahs were represented by their agents.

The ceremony commenced by the presentation by the Commissioner to the Rajah of the khillut sent by the British Government, which was valued at some two or three thousand rupees. The Commissioner then invested the Rajah with the State puggree, the necklace, and the *zigha* or head jewel. The Puttiala puggree was then presented, and the khilluts which that potentate had brought with him were made over to the new Rajah. Then followed the khilluts of Guru Futteh Sing of Khote Hurs

THE WAR IN ACHEEN.

(Correspondent of the Penang Gazette.)

ACHEEN, MAY 1, 1874.

From the date of my last letter and up to the 11th ultimo, nothing occurred to break the even tenor of the proceedings of the "Dutch in Acheen." On the date above named however all were surprised by an attack, made at several points, by the Achinese; the Craton, Camp, and the boats in the river, were assailed at the same instant and in good force, but in two hours they were repulsed everywhere with great loss, while the Dutch sustained little or no injury. There can be no doubt but that the forts erected by the Dutch are far above any attack from the Achinese, being well constructed and well mounted with canon and mortars, and it is madness for the Achinese to attack them, but the Dutch have been singing the approach of peace far too soon, and have been "reckoning without their host." On the very morning of the day in question, there reached the camp papers containing a note, in one of the Java papers, from General Van Swieten, to the effect that "every day brought further signs of the natives approaching us for peace." The papers containing this welcome intelligence arrived about 9 a.m, and at 11-30 a.m. a general attack is made by those who show "signs of approaching us for peace." It is to be feared that the Dutch General does not know much of his enemies' tactics or intentions. This demonstration was, however, considered to be the final attempt of the Achinese, and great hopes were entertained that its total failure would bring about good results and that the people, already weary of the war, would now consider their case as hopeless, but no such results have as yet appeared.

On the morning of the 10th ultimo, two companies were patrolling to the eastward of the Craton from it, and while not six hundred yards distant, they were fired on from a fort, of the existence of which they knew nothing previously. Dutch troops (240 men) attempted to storm the place, but were repulsed, and returned to the Craton; from whence a force of 900 men were despatched with artillery and mortars, and after a long fight they succeeded in capturing the position, but, as usual, found nothing and nobody in it, the Achinese simply taking their muskets and leaving when the place became too hot for them. Late in the afternoon the troops returned, having lost 67 killed and wounded, 7 of whom were officers. During the whole of this day (the 10th), the Achinese were firing at the Craton on all sides, and the Dutch were under arms; the alarm having been sounded at 9-30 a.m. After this show of activity on the part of the Achinese, General Van Swieten determined to leave 1000 men more than previously determined upon; so there will remain here a force of 3,500 men, through the season. On the 25th the General and staff embarked on board the Netherlands steamer, Prinz Alexander, amid saluting salvoes of artillery, and the same day steamed out of harbour *en route* for Batavia.

The next day the flag-ship Zealand left in tow of the Soerabaya. The troops have now all left who are to leave, and the fleet has disappeared from the harbour; only two war vessels remain, the Metalen Kreus with the admiral of the coast, and the Borneo. One war vessel is to be stationed at Pulo Brassy, where the Dutch are establishing a coaling station for the fleet and constructing a lighthouse. No more store ships keep coming in, so it may be assumed that a sufficient quantity of stores has been accumulated. On the whole every appearance goes to show that the Dutch consider that the second expedition has come to an end, and now the question will be universally asked, has it succeeded or failed? We all know they have succeeded in landing and to a certain extent establishing themselves, but they have utterly failed to conquer the country. The few miserably poor fishing villages which submitted are useless as friends, of no consequence as enemies, and I believe the Dutch put little faith in their professions, as their men never go among them except in armed parties. Again, the territory over which Colonel Pell is left to watch with his 3,500 men, is just as extensive as his rifles can shoot over, and portions of that is every now and then disputed. The river is certainly unsafe, and a very few men with muskets could make its navigation precarious; and every ounce of supply for the troops must be brought up the river; nothing is to obtained in the country, and the soldiers cannot show face for ever so short a distance outside their fortifications without being fired upon. As evinced by the action of the 16th, their commanders know as little of the locality as when they landed four and a half months ago. It must be rather discouraging when they come to think, that after all their enormous supply and expenditure of both men and money, their possessions in Acheen have only extended perhaps 1,000 yards further than they had penetrated on their first expedition. A third expedition may do much in more active hands, but it is very questionable whether the cost will not surpass the honour, and whether the Dutch are really capable of conquering Acheen. It is impossible to say what orders may have been left with Colonel Pell; but a few days since he was bombarding the fort which gave him so much trouble on the 16th. It appears that officer has yet to learn that if he wishes to make a name for himself in Acheen, he will have to do something else than tear the surrounding hillocks to pieces with costly shells. The veriest stranger here and the merest tyro in warfare knows, that the Achinese can replace in one night all that he can shell down in a week, and that an extemporised ditch or hedge is as troublesome with Achinese muskets behind it, as are elaborately erected fortresses, and, moreover, is no loss when it has to be evacuated. It is very easy to forsee that if the present commander-in-chief here copies his superior's example and pursues the same inactive policy, next expedition will find him with very little addition to his territory, and victories gained at such long intervals, and at such expense, will do more to convince the Achinese that they are, if not altogether, yet hopefully near a match for their enemies, than to establish the supremacy of the Dutch. The Achinese have a wonderful propensity of springing up a new and offering opposition on ground already conquered, or at least where they have been already defeated. The villages and forts to the westward of Nazare, which were destroyed some short time since by the fleet, have again sprung up and are being slowly bombarded again, and newly erected earthworks are replying to the bombardment, without effect it is true, but this shows the spirit of the people, and that they are far from being convinced of their inferiority.

You will know that the Gibgan is open for trade, and that the Dutch flag has been hoisted by one or more chiefs ashore; trade has commenced to flow into the place, *and so have prows from places as yet hostile to the Dutch*, to say nothing to the possibility of conveying goods overland. It is a surprising pesce that has been effected at the Gibgan; not a Dutchman dare venture ashore for his life, except the naval commander of the station, who is always attended by a strong guard. Everyone expected that General Van Swieten would call there and have communication with the friendly chiefs in order to arrange political matters; but he seems to have deemed it unsafe to trust himself among them, as he did not go ashore, although the "Prinz Alexander" was anchored there for some time on the day following that of her departure from Acheen. The weather is still comparatively fine here with occasional interruption. There is very little sickness among the troops; their quarters have been completed and a system of drainage is being carried out in the Craton, and so we all await the progress of events.

(Straits Times.)

THE continuation of General Van Swieten's diary of operations, as published in the latest received Batavia papers, describes events happening between the 20th and 29th March; during which period the fortifications and barracks for the troops were still unfinished. The following extracts from the diary show the then attitude of the Achinese and the nature of the warlike operations against them:—

"22nd March, a headman of the 26th Mukims who was paying a visit to the bivouac, stated that a large portion of the said *sagi* is inclined for peace, but that rumours were very prevalent to the effect that the Company were shortly to stop, provisions, and everything, and would have to retire. According to him Tunku Rajah P[illegible]ah of Pedier) was staying at Campo[illegible]ed, at first, endeavoured to [illegible]ut the majority would not [illegible]quires that this should be [illegible]

[illegible]he eastern side of the bi[illegible]han other parts of the [illegible] the firing was from [illegible]nage. An unusual [illegible]n the sawah flat [illegible]ut out, under as [illegible] put them all [illegible]s appearance, [illegible]ppes of a good [illegible]g to Take [illegible]en-of-war], [illegible]st such a [illegible]resistance [illegible] which [illegible] of the [illegible]has [illegible]nd [illegible]

[illegible] Papuan and the copper-colored Malay should be on the same island in such close proximity to each other, wiser heads than mine must tell. Their houses are most neatly constructed of clear, interwoven cane with high [illegible]able peaks, and a saddle shaped roof: built amongst [illegible]oves of cocoanut, bread fruit, and banana trees, no [illegible] need go a stone's throw beyond his own door to [illegible] all the necessaries of life. At Cape York, naviga[illegible] Lieutenant Connor returned with our pinnace from [illegible]rvey in Torres Straits, he having laid down about [illegible]iles of coast line and reefs."—*Straits Times.*

CRUISE OF THE BASILISK.

On the 20th of March, we left Somerset (Cape York), our first object being to examine Hammond Isle, about twenty-five miles distant, as to its capabilities of sustaining the settlement should it be decided to remove it from Somerset. After a careful survey it was found to be well watered and to posses good anchorages. From Hammond we proceeded to Cornwallis and Warrior Islands. Here we detached the navigating Lieutenant Connor, with our pinnace and nine men, to survey the Torres Straits coast of New Guinea, and the Warrior Reef, during our absence. No navigation in the world is more dangerous than Torres Straits; the regular surveyed track, though, is easy enough, but large ships, knocking about here, there, and everywhere, are not safe for one moment. The weather, too, is as bad as the navigation. Leaving the Straits we stood away for New Guinea, to the eastward for kidnapping, or rather, the illegal employment of Polynesians, had entirely ceased in Torres Straits, and we proceeded to visit the utterly unknown and unsurveyed east coast of New Guinea, and try to complete Captain Stanley's survey.

The Coast was reported dangerous in the extreme, surrounded everywhere by sunken reefs, approaching to which the lead gave no warning; the natives said to be hostile, and the season of the year unhealthy and stormy; so our cruise was not without anxiety. We first steered for Tule Island, which lies to the west of Port Moresby, for we fully expected to find inside the island a large river, and wished, if possible, to get into the interior of New Guinea by its help. In this we were disappointed. We found a noble anchorage, and a large river which proved on examination to be nothing but the drainage of an immense extent of swampy country and led nowhere. Into this a powerful rapid river emptied itself, but its current was too strong for our galley to stem. Having made a running survey of these parts, we sailed for the supposed south-east Cape of New Guinea; the only previous survey of the south-east coast of New Guinea being that made by Captain Stanley twenty-five years ago. After making a running survey of the Louisiade Islands, he commenced his survey of New Guinea, about forty-miles from its supposed south-east extremity. From that position, seeing an apparent continuation of high mountains running through the whole extent of this forty miles, they are thus shown on his chart. Again, the north-east shores of New Guinea had never been examined, and the sailing directions supposed that the group of large islands, which the old French Admiral D'Entrecasteux had called after himself would be found to be an integral part of New Guinea. On all the charts New Guinea was shewn to terminate towards the east in the form of a wedge. Our object was to find out how far this supposition was correct. We first touched at Teste Island, the westernmost of the Louisiade group (seen at a distance by Captain Stanley, but never before visited by white men).

A fertile, highly-cultivated island, swarming with inhabitants, with whom we soon got on friendly terms, although they were most undoubted cannibals, determined to make us understand that they had devoured the former owners of the skulls hung up in their village, and of the human jaw and other bones which were the most cherished ornaments. However, to us they were a quiet, intelligent, hospitable people; so much so that we went on shore and mixed freely with them with perfect confidence. They are a light copper-coloured race. Leaving Teat Island, we stand for South-east Cape, only about 25 miles distant. As we approached we found the supposed Cape to be a small high island: afterwards, more of the coast resolved itself into groups of lofty islands. This induced us to steer to the west, along the southern shores of the mainland, as we then supposed. On 10th April we found an anchorage for the night under the lee of a small high island, not half a mile, from the (supposed) mainland. The next morning, the smooth grassy sides of the island, although very precipitous, looked so easy of ascent, and so meadow like, that we started before breakfast, thinking to have a delightful climb. Never were poor mortals more deceived, —the smooth, grassy appearance was given by a coarse, sharp-edged grass, twelve, fourteen and sixteen feet high. However, with clothes in rags, and skin torn and bleeding, we at last conquered, and stood on the summit, which was crowned by a solitary magnificent tree of royal dimensions. Climbing this tree, an ample reward awaited us. We saw the great mountain chain of New Guinea cleft assunder by a bright blue thread of deep water, thus making an island of the land we yesterday sailed past, about twelve miles in length, eight in breadth, and two thousand feet high, before supposed to be a part of New Guinea. Far and wide to the south-east were scattered groups of islands of which we were the discoverers. Long and earnestly did we look from our noble tree, and wonder what yet was before us. We little thought then that, surprising as this discovery was, our destiny was to discover far more surprising things. After taking a round of angles, we hurried back; the track our poor bodies had made coming up terrifying us an easy descent. It was Good Friday, and after divine service, started to examine our newly found straits. Sure enough, it was a fine deep-water passage leading to the northern shores of New Guinea, its objection being that a tide like a mill-race swept through it. The island was named 'Moresby,' the higher peak on it, 'Sir Fairfax,' and the straits 'Portescue.' Through Portescue Straits we took the ship, hoping to have no trouble in passing through and tracking the unknown northern shores of New Guinea, as far as coal and time would permit; but off its northern entrance we suddenly found ourselves involved in a labyrinth of coral reefs, and were compelled to return to Portescue Straits, and anchor. Two days we spent in trying to find a passage through the reefs, but none could be found. So, giving the idea up, we went right round More by Island in our boats, making a careful survey. That was working to the east. This done, we proceeded to the west. In the course of this we were three and four days away from the ship at a time. The climate was, of course, intensely hot; the natives, the most pleasant savages I have ever come across in my travels. Coasting along to the west in our boats, we found two more passages, where the New Guinea mountains, by some great convulsion of nature, had been riven asunder and left lofty islands. Altogether we found nearly forty miles of the supposed length of New Guinea thus cut off. At last we emerged in our boats, through a noble channel, fit for a thousand Great Easterns to sail through, right on the very spot where Captain Stanley commenced his survey. The entrance to this fine channel, which our Captain named China Straits, was concealed by a large high island, the extremity of which Captain Stanley named 'Heath Point,' not knowing to be an island. This channel, I am strongly of opinion, will eventually prove the highway for the route to China from Australia; hence the captain gave it its name China Straits. We rejoined the ship still lying in Portescue Straits, and brought her round to China Straits, and anchored in a bay since named Possession Bay. This was on April 21st. Here Captain Moresby, deeming that the future importance of these islands thus discovered, as probably commanding the route to China, might be very great, with all due ceremony erected a flag staff, landed the Marines and small-armed men, caused himself to be received with a general salute, and then hoisting the Union Jack, read a proclamation taking possession of all our discoveries on behalf of her Majesty, winding up with a general salute to the flag and three cheers for the Queen.

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MALAY RACE.

After remaining in China Straits a sufficient time to make correct running surveys of the islands, we proceeded to the north-west of New Guinea, being under the impression that the highland to the north of us was 'D'Entrecasteaux' Islands, and we should pass between the Straits that separated them from the mainland of New Guinea, as the Chart indicated. Imagine our astonishment, after proceeding some twenty miles to the west, along the northern shores of New Guinea (as we suppose), we found ourselves in a *cul de sac* at the head of a great bay some forty miles in extent, and from ten to twenty in width, the land to the north being a far projecting point of the mainland of New Guinea. Here we found a most lovely little cove off a large village, more picturesque and beautiful than pen of mine can describe; and here we remained several days, surveying and exploring this fresh discovery, which never before had been gazed upon by a white man. As usual the 'ferocious' inhabitants proved to be a most harmless people—cheerful and good-tempered, delighted to have our blue-jackets on shore amongst them. Cannibals, no doubt, in a small way, but they did not appear to have any taste for white men. The country rich, fertile and producing all tropical fruits and vegetables in abundance. And oh! the birds, such gorgeous creatures and such screamers! From the west extreme of this bay we coasted to the coast along its south shores for about thirty miles, and finally reached the true East Cape of New Guinea. You see, instead of New Guinea ending in a wedge shape, it ends in a fork. Off East Cape we fell in with a vast extent of shoals and reefs, which obliged us to anchor, but we doubled the East Cape in the galley, and had two days' cruise down the north shores of New Guinea, making a running survey as we went, and landing at many large villages. After about twenty five miles we finally turned back, seeing the great mountains running away sixty or eighty miles to the west-north-west, bordered by a clear free sea. On May 3rd we returned to China Straits, and after some more boat-work, finally left New Guinea on the 7th, and arrived safely off Cape York on the 15th May. Our cruise has not cost us much current coin of the realm. With some of the tribes paper greatly attracted them, and not knowing the use of iron, they would not take it in exchange for their yams, feathers, and fine stone hatchets, but, as a general rule, old hoop-iron was a great medium of exchange, for which we got quantities of splendid yams, besides pigs, fruit and vegetables of many varieties. The natives are all a light-made copper-coloured race, decently clothed with a palm leaf breech cloth; many of them handsome intelligent-looking men, as superior to the sooty, stark naked, disgusting New Guinea men of Torres Straits as a high-bred Englishman is to a Devonshire chaw-bacon. They are evidently of Malay descent. But how it comes about that the black Papuan and the copper-colored Malay should be on the same island in such close proximity to each other, wiser heads than mine must tell. Their houses are most neatly constructed of clear, interwoven cane with high [illegible]able peaks, and a saddle shaped roof: built amongst [illegible]oves of cocoanut, bread fruit, and banana trees, no [illegible] need go a stone's throw beyond his own door to [illegible] all the necessaries of life. At Cape York, naviga[illegible] Lieutenant Connor returned with our pinnace from [illegible]rvey in Torres Straits, he having laid down about [illegible]iles of coast line and reefs."—*Straits Times.*

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

THE STATE OF EUROPE.

In the House of Lords on Monday, the 4th MAY, Earl Russel moved that an humble address be presented to Her Majesty for copies of any correspondence relating to the maintenance of the peace of Europe with the governments of the Emperor of Germany, the Emperor of Austria, the Emperor of Russia, and the French Republic, which could be communicated without injury to the public service. He said that he did not make the motion in any hostile feeling towards the Government, but from a desire that Parliament should know what was the exact state of feeling and of affairs in Europe. They knew that five years ago, when there was apparent tranquility throughout Europe, there was a determination on the part of Germany to form a confederation, and an equal determination on the part of the French to resist it. What he wanted to know was whether what they saw was the subsiding wave of the past or the coming roll of the wave of the future. He was told by persons well informed that the whole French army were determined to have their revenge upon what they called the spoliation of the territory of France; and the question was whether there were symptoms of an approaching storm, or whether the continuance of peace could be reckoned on for many years to come. And if there were any such signs as were likely to lead to a disturbance of the peace of Europe, whether her Majesty's government would in that case be prepared to take measures to preserve the peace of Europe. He was convinced that so immense was the influence of England on the continent of Europe that she had power to preserve peace, and he did not think that any power would venture to disturb it if she exerted her influence by means of those alliances to which she was a party for the express purpose of preserving the peace of Europe. She should adhere firmly to all treaties and engagements by which the Crown of England was bound, and he trusted there would be no attempt to evade or shirk those positive engagements which those countries had made. In the next place he hoped that if there was any danger to the peace of Europe that the whole influence of England would be exerted for the purpose of preserving peace. A continental war could not break out without inflicting great evils. Not only did it derange trade, but the progress of liberty and the advance of civilisation were in danger when the peace of the continent was disturbed. The subject was one of such vital interest to Parliament that any information upon the subject would be gladly received.

The Earl of Derby said he freely accepted the noble earl's assurance that the motion was not made in any hostile spirit, and the language in which the subject had been brought before their lordships' notice fully confirmed it. The subject was one no doubt well worthy of their lordships' attention, for they would have observed that the inquiry was one that related to a subject of the gravest and most momentous interest (hear, hear). The inquiry was couched in general terms, and he must be careful not to use language that might lead to misapprehension and irritation. Speaking under a sense of official responsibility, and recollecting that every word uttered within these walls would be repeated beyond the limits of the country, he felt bound to reply to the noble earl in the most general terms. The noble earl asked whether the actual position of Europe was such as to justify the belief that the peace of Europe would not be disturbed, or whether they were to regard the present appearance as only the swell of the past storm, or as the indication of a new storm that was about to rage. Events moved quickly in these days, and it would not be fair, it would not be right or honest for him, or for any one speaking in his position, to deny that there might be causes for apprehension and anxiety. He did not make that statement from any official information he possessed, but on information common to all Europe. Recollecting the events of the late war it was impossible they should not have left in the minds of the two great populations considerable bitterness of feeling towards each other. They knew that in France there had been expressions of determination to regain the territory lost by the late war, and, on the other hand, there was a most fixed determination in the mind of Germany to retain it. No doubt some persons had an apprehension that war would arise sooner or later, and it was in the interests of the world that it should be later rather than sooner, because after the conclusion of a great war it was very desirable that a considerable time should be allowed for the gradual subsiding of angry feelings. He would not venture to predict what might occur some years hence; and all he would say was that he did not think that there was any absolute necessity for the renewal of a European congress; and the government of this country would do all that they could in the interests of peace, short of our becoming ourselves embroiled in war. If he might judge from all the information which he received from all parts of Europe he should say that, so far as the immediate present was concerned there was no necessary occasion for apprehension of the disturbance of European peace. The noble earl had said that, in apprehension of a general war, this country should do what it could to preserve peace, and though his observations upon that point could not be answered in a very definite or positive way, yet he might say that the government would feel bound to use their utmost efforts in favour of the preservation of the peace of Europe, although quarrels might arise in reference to matters in which we had no immediate or particular interest. The noble earl also asked whether there would be any departure on the part of this country from our international engagements, and upon that matter he (the Earl of Derby) did not think that there could be much doubt as to the course which would be pursued. In reference to any international obligation, he would be lady of the government to [illegible] and plainly their opinions and the course which they would pursue. He did not hesitate to say that any international obligation would be regarded by the government as binding in honour and good faith (hear, hear). The noble earl further asked whether any papers could be produced without injury to the public interests; and he must say that he did not find any papers upon the subject to which the first part of the resolution referred which were of such a character that they could at the present time be produced without interfering with public interests. They were mostly of a confidential character, and though the government had no secrets with reference to foreign powers or the public, yet they, with respect to other governments, were bound to pay regard to the confidence and secrecy that they might desire on their part (hear, hear). He would, however, look through the papers, and if he found any that could be published with a due regard to the public interest he should be very glad to produce them. The subject then dropped.

RUSSIAN ADVANCES IN CENTRAL ASIA AND THEIR MEANING.

(From the Quarterly Review.)

. . In 1869 General Kauffmann wrote a letter urging the Khan to release the Russian subjects who were kept in slavery in his territory, to protect caravans, and to cease his encouragement of those who committed depredations in Russian territory. The Russian newspapers state that to this letter the Khan gave no reply; and that when, in the following years, it was followed by others of a similar nature, he replied in an insolent tone, daring Russia, in fact, to do her worst. Accordingly, in 1871, Kauffmann commenced preparations for a punitory expedition, but was checked for the time by orders from St. Petersburg; and indeed, there was at that time too much excitement in Bokhara, through which the expeditionary columns would have to pass, to allow of action just then. In 1872 the Khan, alarmed at the near approach of the Russian reconnoitring parties, sent missions to the Grand-duke Michael, Governor-General of the Caucasus, and to the Czar himself at St. Petersburg. But, as his object was evidently to temporise, and as he had ignored the Governor-General of Turkistan, who was the only proper channel of communication with the Government, both missions were turned back, with the message that no communication would be received till the Khan had written to Kauffmann, expressing his readiness to enter into a friendly engagement, and till he had liberated all Russians* who were slaves in his territory. In the spring of the same year he had sent off an envoy, charged to obtain moral countenance and material support from the Ameer of Afghanistan and the Queen of England. . . both the Ameer and the Queen's Viceroy in . . received, instead of advice to consult his own best interests, by removing the just grounds of offence which stood in the way of peace between [illegible] and Russia. But in his infatuation he would not [illegible] The ignorant confidence of a semi-barbarian despot [illegible]ance on the deserts that had once before guarded [illegible]m from attack, and the advice of flatterers more ignor[illegible]t than himself of the overwhelming power of Russia, prevailed to lead him to his fate; and his delu[illegible]on was furthered by the success of his subjects [illegible]n checking the last of the Russian reconnoitring parties. The case with which attack was repelled on previous occasions had led the commander to adopt fewer precautions than usual, and accordingly his rear was plundered, and so many of his baggage animals carried off, that he had to retire precipitately to the sea. This was followed by a great irruption of the Kirgliz subjects of Khiva into the Orenburg steppe. The several Russian forts were besieged, not, it is true, with success; and much property belonging to the friendly Kirghiz was carried off. Clearly a punitory expedition could not be avoided, and in the spring six columns were directed against the offending State from the northern, from the central, and from the southern shores of the Caspian Sea; from Orenburg, by the head-waters of the Emba, and the western shore of the Aral Sea; from the forts along the lower course of the Jaxartes; and from Jizakh, along the Nura-tágh and Aralan tagh hills.

The hardships cheerfully undergone by all these columns from fatigue, scorching heat, scarce and bad water, were such as to raise to the highest pitch the world's admiration for the hardihood of the Russian soldier. The column from the south of the Caspian was obliged, when half-way, to retire, owing to the proximate entire failure of the water-supply. No connected account of the movements of the others has as yet been given to the world, but it is believed that General Verefkin, commanding the Orenburg force, was first to reach the neighbourhood of Khivan territory; and, being joined by the other two Caspian columns, composed of troops from the Caucasus, advanced to the gates of the capital, where he was obliged to suspend operations by orders from General Kauffmann, who, with the united forces from the Jaxartes and from Jizakh, had at last, after repulsing the repeated attacks of the Khivan horse, arrived on the bank of the Oxus. The Khan then took flight, but, finding that his conquerors were mercifully disposed, presently came in, and agreed to the terms of peace that were imposed—the payment of about 300,000*l.*, to be spread over twenty years, as an indemnity for the expenses of the campaign, two fortified towns being occupied by Russian troops till it was paid, and the khanate being meanwhile administered by a council of four Russian and three Khivan officials, with the Khan as president; the surrender of the territory on the right bank of the Oxus, and of its delta, which was to be disposed of as the Russians pleased; renunciation, on the Khan's part, of all right to maintain direct relations with any power but Russia; entire freedom of Russian merchandise from any kind of customs or transit duty; protection of Russian caravans; exclusion of other European traders from the Oxus; and the total abolition of slavery in the khanate.

For a time it was believed that the surrendered territory was to be made over to the Ameer of Bokhara as a reward for his conduct in holding aloof, while a brother Mussalman's power was humbled. And this belief was strengthened by knowledge that, not once but on many occasions, from the spring of 1869 to the summer of 1873, and even while the expeditionary columns were on the march, Russian ministers, including the Czar's personal confidant, had emphatically assured successive British foreign ministers, and ambassadors, and even, it is believed, Her Majesty the Queen in person, that the annexation, or even the prolonged occupation, of any part of Khivan territory would on no account be permitted; that the Russian columns, after punishing the Khan, would withdraw; that Russia had no desire to extend her possessions in this or any other direction; that she had been led on by 'circumstances,' in which the views of ambitious generals played a great part; that there should be no opening for a repetition of those 'circumstances,' and that the Asiatic policy of Russia, like that of England, was to establish on her border a line of pacifically influenced, but not subject or even tributary, States. These assurances were accepted by the one power as gratifying evidence that the other power shared its views as to the necessity of removing that sense of coming change which is at once the cause and the consequence of disorder in Central Asia. And the happiest results must have followed strict abstinence from annexation of Khivan territory. But in the autumn of last year, for reasons that have not as yet been made public, the assurances that had been given were set aside, and all the territory that had been surrendered by Khiva (with the exception of a strip, seventy miles long, transferred to Bokhara) was permanently added to the Russian dominions. Bokhara was at the same time compelled to sign a fresh treaty, one consequence of which is that Russia is free to locate an armed force in any part of Bokharian territory, even, if she pleases, on the *south* bank of the Oxus, contiguous to Afghanistan.

When the secret history of these transactions is made known, it will give, to those who have hitherto reposed faith in Russian assurances, an instructive illustration of the mode in which a high-minded and peace-loving emperor, ministers who have discernment enough to see that the true interest of their country does not lie in projects of territorial aggrandisement, and a grievously taxed people, which, if its voice could be heard, loudly cry out against the waste of the resources of the country on the conquest of additional but scantily-peopled empire territories, while the old provinces still remain unproductive of the simplest appliances of civilisation, and destitute forces can be overruled by an ambition—how all these lous general, coveting further military honours, and unscrupulous calling into play the influence of military honours, and and corrupt military aristocracy, a numerous, selfish, is curbed, will assuredly bring which, unless its power on the country in whose scheme some grievous disaster bers find openings for luc[illegible] of conquest its members find openings for lucrative and honour-giving employment.

As had been the case on [illegible] sive advance, the conquest[illegible]he occasion of each succes- into proximity with fresh p[illegible] of Khiva brought Russia to wit—whom it was necessary—the Turkoman tribes weight of the Russian arm[illegible]ssary to impress with the offered no opposition wh[illegible] It was true that they had General Verefkin's force, whatever to the advance of seriously impeded by a combination on their part. But the very fact that Verefkin[illegible]ination on their part. But Khiva before Kauffmann's [illegible]ad succeeded in humbling of certainty that the latter would, rendered it a matter taking some opportunity of [illegible]uld not withdraw without and the unbroken power of [illegible]fleshing his own troops, offered a good opportunity, [illegible]he Turkoman marauders afforded a colourable pretext [illegible]while their known habits the most powerful section, [illegible]for such a step. From he accordingly demanded [illegible]of the Yemut tribe cash, or, as it was known, a heavy payment in sufficient, in camels; and that they had not cash still deliberating over the [illegible]while the elders were ment was attacked and plun[illegible]matter, their encampthe needful amount of awe, [illegible]ered. This blow struck haste to pay up all that was [illegible]d the other tribes made sooner had the Russian column [illegible]asked of them. But no tory, leaving only the garrison [illegible] quitted Khivan territhan a part of the Turkomans [illegible] of occupation behind, the unprovoked attack they [illegible]rose, and, in revenge for large body of emancipated [illegible]and endured, massacred a their way back to Persia. [illegible]laves who were wending necessity of a [illegible]story exp[illegible] As a consequence, the tribes [illegible] that committed the outrage, but against those who surround that much-coveted spot, Merve, at the foot of the Khorassan mountains, has been proclaimed in[illegible]no uncertain tone by the Russian 'inspired press,' so that the peaceful and scientific but armed expedition, which will go up the Oxus this spring, will too certainly, unless something is done in prevention, derive a menacing significance from a simultaneous and distinctly hostile movement to the foot of the hills, on the other side of which lies Herat.

Here, however, ends our tale of the steps by which, in a quarter of a century, Russia has advanced her frontier 700 miles to the south and 900 miles to the south-east. Before these pages see the light, it will be known what notice Her Majesty's late ministers took of Russia's disregard of the assurances so repeatedly and so recently made. To others must then be left the task of discussing if, or how far, under altered circumstances, England's line of action in Central Asia needs revision, our part being sufficiently fulfilled by historical, and we trust, unsoloured, narrative, which may give correct materials for discussion in a matter in which, for want of such materials, many mistakes have been made.

And now, it will be asked, wherein is England concerned in these advances? Few, we hope, will be now found to raise the ghost of that form of Russophobia which led to such disasters thirty five years ago, and has so often perverted our judgment since then. It cannot be too distinctly laid down, at the commencement of any discussion on the subject, that the vision of an actual invasion of India by Russian troops deserves the epithet of 'distempered dream,' which the greatest master of political epigram has applied to it. Yet this has hitherto been invariably the form in which alarm at each successive step on the part of Russia has shown itself. On such occasions some vague scheme of invasion, or some detailed project sketched by a fifth-rate Russian general—some stray fiction which has escaped from the War-office at St. Petersburg—is produced to startle the British public by its explosion, and divert their attention from the true object of apprehension. Then the wild project is seriously discussed, and is met by an enumeration of distances and deserts, wild passes and wilder savages—all tending to prove the impossibility of a Russian advance over the intervening country. Paper bullets appear, showing that, after all, the difficulties in the way of such an advance have been exaggerated; that the intervening distance is not so great, the deserts not so devoid of cultivated oases, the mountain ridges not so formidable barriers, the wild tribes, not so irreconcilable as had been supposed; that Alexander and Attila, Jenguiz Khan and Taimur, had led armies, nay nations, over not less inhospitable tracts; and that *therefore*—the remedy proposed was worthy of the evil anticipated —a diminutive force of Englishmen and sepoys should be located, at enormous cost, in some isolated spot that does not belong to us, beyond the passes, amid a population with whose usages and comforts and means of supply they would incessantly interfere, and thereby necessitate action which, as reasoners have clearly shown, *must* eventuate in annexation or in the expulsion of the intruding force. Meantime discussions such as these have the effect of quickening the sense of coming change, which is, in the East, the most effectual obstacle to orderly, beneficent, and inexpensive government. The heads of Indian society, whom a too Anglicised administration has ruined and alienated; the marauders by caste and profession, who chafe at the restraint in which they are now held; the swarm of hangers-on, who derived from native courts and native noblemen an employment for which, under the new order of things, they find no equivalent—nay, the very men who owe everything to British rule, and would, if they were assured of success, do all in their power to prevent its downfall—all recognise in such discussions a token that the elements of mischief will ere long again be let loose. For a belief in the inevitability of such revolutions they are prepared by their past history. Successive governments, to all appearance even stronger than that to which they are now subject, have dissolved at the first touch of invasion from the North, so that, to minds untrained to the art of war, all discussion as to the possibility or impossibility of a Russian conquest has the appearance of a debate about an established certainty. On men so open to disturbance by a 'distempered dream,' what must be the effect of that of which, unless a timely remedy is provided, the prospect is as certain as that of invasion is visionary? As to the use to which Russia intends to put her barren conquests in Central Asia the wire-pullers of St. Petersburg have made no secret. The organs of the nobles and of the army have repeatedly endeavoured to excite, amidst that mild and inoffensive people, feelings of gratification at previous triumphs and lust for future conquests, by pointing out that 'Central Asia is for Russia a strong strategical point against England in the event of an Eastern war;' that 'the position of Russia in Central Asia strengthens her along the whole line of her national interests;' and that when the time comes for the final march to Constantinople, the Power most interested in resisting such an advance may find its hands tied. Before that time comes, a 'raw' is to be established. Indian malcontents, whose assimilation with the orderly classes of the Empire is even now impeded by the near approach of an aggressive Power, are then to be directly stirred by emissaries who can be disowned—nay, nominally punished—at any moment, experience having pretty plainly shown that *this* is not a game in which Englishmen are proficients. The occasional, and hitherto insignificant, outrages of mountain tribes on the British border are to be secretly encouraged. England's efforts to foster trade and order in the border states, hitherto entirely under her influence, are to be impeded, discontent fomented, and pretenders to power encouraged. Such, with more or less distinctness, is the prospect held out to us. But if the evil comes to pass, it will be solely because, misled as to its true nature by many of our teachers, and wisely refusing to adopt the remedies which, under mistaken views, they advocate, we neglect the simple precautions which we have ready to our hand. The aggressive career of Russian commanders has been facilitated by the absence of any authority near enough to the scene of action to be able to proclaim, at the time, the true nature of their designs, and the invalidity of the pretexts they put forward. Latterly they have found their path still further smoothed by their ability to flourish abroad the good understanding of Russia and England. In freeing English statesmen, for the future, from any obligation to credit their professions and assurances, and helping to convince the country of the necessity of placing competent British representatives near the spots proximately menaced, for the purpose of exposing misapprehension and checking intrigue, the military nobles, who are responsible for the recent policy of Russia, will, if *we* only take the lesson, have done real service to the cause of peace.

* In the end of 1872 they amounted to 30.

† February, 1874.

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